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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (16-17). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 57-63 (16-17). **LONDON**: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (16-17). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 57-63 (16-17). **NEW YORK**: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (16-17). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 57-63 (16-17). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER**—PAGE 2

Australia	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	96 P.
Belgium	.....	12 S.	Libya	.....	12 S.
Denmark	.....	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	.....	12 S.
Eire (Inc. tax)	.....	1 P.	Netherlands	.....	1 P.
France	.....	1 L.Fr.	Norway	.....	2 Nkr.
Germany	.....	1 D.M.	Portugal	.....	8 Esc.
Great Britain	.....	6 P.	Spain	.....	16 Ptas.
Greece	.....	10 Dr.	Sweden	.....	12 S.Kr.
India	.....	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	.....	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	.....	25 Rials	Turkey	.....	7 Liras
Italy	.....	137 Lir.	U.S. Military	.....	\$2.25
Israel	.....	1.25 N.S.	Yugoslavia	.....	6 D.



POWERFUL PROTEST—Some of the six thousand shipyard workers who made an instant protest against direct rule of Northern Ireland from Westminster seen marching through the streets of Belfast yesterday.

Direct Rule Over Ulster Is Given to Westminster

British Prime Minister Edward Heath announced yesterday the suspension of the provincial government and Parliament in Northern Ireland and the imposition of direct rule by London on violence-plagued Ulster. He appointed William Whitelaw, leader of the House of Commons, as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, with all powers previously vested in the cabinet and Parliament of Ulster.

Northern Ireland's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, denouncing the historic London take-over, announced his resignation effective next week. Other Ulster Protestant

leaders also assailed the British move. Dockyard leaders marched in protest in Belfast. A bomb exploded near a Catholic district of the provincial capital. One militant Protestant hinted at further violence.

In the Irish Republic, Premier Jack Lynch hailed the Heath decision as a "realistic step forward." But leaders of both wings of the outlawed Irish Republican Army denounced the Heath program, and the militant Provisionals vowed to continue their program of guerrilla warfare in the North. There were reports that the Irish Republic's army would be moved to guard the border with Ulster.

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 24 (UPI)—The British government decided today to suspend the provincial government and Parliament of Northern Ireland and impose direct rule from London.

In a dramatic reversal of 50 years of British policy, Prime Minister Edward Heath told a hushed House of Commons that the radical steps were necessary to end the strife between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. He expressed hope that the steps would open the way to a "lasting solution."

Mr. Heath appointed William Whitelaw, the leader of the House of Commons, to be secretary of state for Northern Ireland and to assume all legislative and executive powers now vested in Ulster's Parliament.

Direct rule, to be authorized for at least one year, will begin next Thursday after Parliament here approves a government bill submitted today.

Mr. Heath also announced these other major decisions:

- Plebiscites will be held periodically in Northern Ireland to test public opinion on whether residents want to move toward unification with the Irish Republic, which is 35 percent Catholic. Mr. Heath assured the Protestant majority in Ulster that no change would be made in the border without its consent.
- A start will be made on phasing out the controversial policy of internment of terrorist suspects without trial. Catholics have demanded an end to the policy, saying it was aimed only at them.
- A commission representing all shades of opinion will be appointed by Mr. Whitelaw to advise him on governing Northern Ireland.

Mr. Heath said that he hoped the measures would "change the climate of political opinion in Northern Ireland" so that Catholics and Protestants would sit down together and work out the "future structure" of their government. Officials here made no secret of their view that there would be no return to the old system.

Mr. Heath spoke in London, Brian Faulkner, the prime minister of Northern Ireland, announced in Belfast that he would resign next week. Mr. Faulkner's refusal last night to agree to British control over internal security in the province led to Mr. Heath's decision.

Mr. Heath said on nationwide television tonight that the decision to assume direct rule of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Edward Heath on way to Parliament yesterday.



Brian Faulkner at his Belfast press conference yesterday.



William Whitelaw, new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Until Reds End Propaganda Tactics

Nixon Says He Halted Paris Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—President Nixon declared today that he personally ordered suspension of the Paris peace talks until the Vietnamese Communists stop using "propaganda tactics." But he left the way open for "serious discussions" by private or public channels.

The President also said he hopes to reach agreement with the Russians during his forthcoming Moscow visit on a limitation of offensive and defensive "strategic weapons" as well as

progress in other East-West areas.

In an unscheduled, wide-ranging news conference, the President answered questions about the International Telephone and Telegraph controversy, the high cost of food, the heated national dispute over school busing and his coming visit to Canada.

Speaking one day after the United States abruptly declared an indefinite suspension of the Vietnam peace conference in Paris until the Communists indicated readiness to negotiate seriously, Mr. Nixon said the decision was made "under my direction."

The U.S. action was intended to "break... the three-and-a-half-year filibuster" which the Communists had staged, the President said. "They have refused to negotiate seriously," he said, and instead have made the weekly meetings a forum for propaganda.

"The way the conferences 'were going, there was no hope whatever' that settlement could be achieved," the President said. "It was necessary to do something to get the talks off dead center."

Mr. Nixon said the peace talks can resume "when the enemy is ready to negotiate seriously in public channels or in private channels... When they are ready, we are ready."

He directed Ambassador William J. Porter to tell the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators that the United States would not take part in further meetings until they showed a readiness to drop the propaganda and negotiate in good faith.

A few hours before the President met with reporters in the Oval Office, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister, arrived back in Paris from a six-month trip to Hanoi and told reporters President Nixon must satisfy all Communist demands if he wants a negotiated peace. She accused the United States of "sabotaging" the peace talks.

Mr. Nixon appeared optimistic when he spoke of his summit meetings in Moscow starting May 22.

"The prospects for success in these summit talks are very good," he said. His visit will be devoted to "a number of substantive issues of very great importance," he continued.

The issue of limiting nuclear weapons is one of these, the President said.

Malta to Sign Pact on Bases, Britain Says

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta will arrive in London tomorrow night to sign an agreement with Britain over bases on the Mediterranean island, the Defense Ministry announced tonight.

"He is expected to sign an agreement on Sunday afternoon," the announcement added.

It followed speculation by British government officials that Mr. Mintoff would have to decide this week whether to accept a British and NATO offer for continued rental of the bases or allow the British to complete their withdrawal by March 31.

The British-NATO offer to Malta was for 114 million, \$4 million less than Mr. Mintoff sought. Under the previous agreement, Britain paid about \$5 million a year for the bases.

A Maltese negotiator, Dr. Edgar Mizzi, has been conferring in London this week with officials of the Defense Ministry. He was believed to have reported back tonight to Mr. Mintoff.

On Malta, Ambassador Enrico Giglioli of Italy met with Mr. Mintoff today and later conferred with the British high commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson. Mr. Giglioli has participated in discussions by Mr. Mintoff, the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Sources close to the U.S. Embassy, meanwhile, discounted newspaper reports that the United States had made a new offer of financial help, conditional on agreement between Malta and Britain. U.S. policy remains unchanged, the sources added.

Senate Panel to Vote Again On Kleindienst Nomination

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—The nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general, already delayed nearly a month by a Senate probe into settlement of an anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., now must face another vote by the Judiciary Committee before being brought to the Senate floor.

The committee unanimously approved President Nixon's choice for the top Justice Department

statement that no wrongdoing had been uncovered, a request that the nomination be returned to the committee or a reaffirmation of the original vote.

The committee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D.-Miss., said that he would arrange another vote. But there was no indication of when it might be.

How soon the vote comes depends largely on how many more witnesses the committee decides to hear and on whether or not committee Democrats can succeed in widening the investigation to include charges by Life magazine that the Nixon administration obstructed justice in southern California to protect big Republican contributors.

Sen. Eastland told newsmen that he opposed bringing the Life charges into the hearing because they are "not germane to the Kleindienst nomination."

The FBI reported today on tests on a memorandum purported to have been written by an ITT lobbyist, Mrs. Dita D. Beard, linking the settlement to the convention pledge.

In a report to Sen. Eastland, the FBI said that the memo was prepared on a typewriter using ink very similar to the ribbon on Mrs. Beard's typewriter in the ITT's Washington office. However, handwriting analysts said that the single initial "D" with which the memo was signed was insufficient to establish whether or not Mrs. Beard was the author.

● State Department says U.S. rejected idea of blocking Allende. Page 4.

post on Feb. 24, but, three days later, columnist Jack Anderson charged that the billion-dollar anti-trust settlement was linked to a pledge by an ITT subsidiary of \$400,000 to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention. He also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of being involved in the deal.

The complications of the case were increased yesterday when the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, said that he would not let the nomination come to the floor until the Judiciary Committee had made a new recommendation.

The Montana Democrat told newsmen that such a recommendation would not have to be a reconsideration of the nomination but could also include a

Surrender to Terror Charged Take-Over Angers Area Protestants

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 24 (UPI).—Militant Protestants, charging that Britain had surrendered to "terrorist violence," reacted with fury today at the take-over by London of Northern Ireland's government.

Hours after Prime Minister Edward Heath's announcement in Westminster, leaders of the hard-line Protestant community

here issued a bitter condemnation of the historic move and disclosed plans for a stoppage of all public, business and administrative services for two days starting Monday.

"They have scrapped our constitution to appease the terrorist elements," said William Craig, a former cabinet minister and leader of a new and powerful bloc of Protestants, Ulster Vanguard, "Ulster is closer to civil

war today than it was yesterday. We will insist on organizing defensive mechanisms, vigilante organizations. We will succeed, because no British government can stay here without the consent of the majority."

The paramilitary Vanguard claims 300,000 members.

An instant protest came today from about 6,000 Protestant shipyard workers, who left their jobs and marched through the center of Belfast to City Hall. The dockyard workers, traditionally staunch supporters of union with Britain, gathered after small meetings on work sites.

Like thousands of others throughout Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland to the south, they had heard news of the take-over by the London government via special radio broadcasts.

In Irish cities and towns crowds collected around radio sets in offices, homes and shops. Activity was suspended for many minutes.

The protest march of the shipyard workers was the first sign of a possible backlash. Protestant workers at construction sites were also reported muzzing for protest. The British Army sealed off three streets near City Hall as the shipyard march began, immediately followed by three telephoned bomb threats to City Hall.

However, the marchers dispersed peacefully.

Although immediate Catholic reaction was muted, there was blunt satisfaction that the powers of the Protestant Stormont government via special radio broadcasts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reaction in Republic

Lynch Sees 'Step Forward' But IRA Denounces Program

DUBLIN, March 24 (Reuters).

—Irish guerrilla leaders today flatly rejected Britain's peace plan for Northern Ireland and pledged to continue their terror campaign in the British province.

But key political leaders here in the Irish Republic, headed by Premier Jack Lynch, welcomed the British move for direct rule over the North. Mr. Lynch called the proposals "a realistic step forward."

"We regard all these measures as a step towards the ultimate reunification of the Irish people," he added.

The premier appealed to all sections of Ireland, both North and South, "to consider the proposals maturely and objectively so as to avoid further tragic suffering in Northern Ireland involving innocent people."

But the Provisional wing of the banned Irish Republican Army—the group most responsible for the bombings and shootings in the North—made it clear that there would be no letup.

Sean MacStiofain, chief of staff of the Provisionals, declared bluntly: "Our military operations will continue until such time as our three demands are accepted. These demands are for a British troop withdrawal, amnesty for political prisoners and abolition of the Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont."

Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the Official IRA, also rejected British Prime Minister Edward Heath's proposals as tantamount to a declaration of martial law.

"They are not political initiatives at all but are another way of saying that martial law has been introduced and that a few internees will be released," he said.

"I think that this will lead to a more repressive regime in the North than was there before."

There was evidence, however, of some initial divisions among the republicans' ranks. Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional wing of Sinn Féin—political arm of the IRA—said: "We regard Mr. Heath's statement as an advance."

He added that the suspension (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sean MacStiofain.

EEC Farm Ministers Reach Accord Over Prices, Reforms

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 24 (UPI).—After a marathon session extending over two weeks and nearly 100 hours of hard bargaining—the longest Common Market negotiations in eight years—the EEC's agricultural ministers finally arrived at an agreement early this morning on farm prices and structural reforms for the coming 12 months.

The ministers agreed to price rises averaging 6.5 percent and put aside \$800 million out of the common fund to help poor farmers modernize their holdings in the next five years.

The package contains a two-stage increase in beef prices amounting to 8 percent and a 4-percent increase in wheat-price levels. The farm modernization plan includes special pensions to encourage farmers over 60 to leave the land and interest rebates on development loans. It is estimated that some 500,000 farmers would be affected by each of these two measures.

If the settlement of some 15-

sues had not been postponed by the exhausted ministers, it is possible they would still be negotiating. As it is, they agreed to re-examine the question of income subsidies later in the year, and even the proposed beef-price rises have to be ratified officially in the autumn.

This last maneuver was an obvious attempt on the part of other countries to defer to Italy's own internal political difficulties. The country will hold elections in May and the Italian agricultural minister stressed from the outset that the prospect of higher beef prices and the present inflationary economic situation would make large price rises unacceptable.

Both the German and the French ministers were also playing to their own national audiences.

Josef Ertl, the German farm minister, is a member of the small Free Democratic party anxious for every vote it can get. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Poll Finds U.S. Women Like Liberation, Not Lib Groups

By J.V. Reistrup

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The typical American woman:

- Is still unsympathetic to women's liberation groups but now favors efforts to improve the status of women.
- Is not politically active but thinks the country would be better off if women had more to say about politics.
- Is "very satisfied" with her life and thinks that raising children properly "takes as much intelligence and drive as holding a top position in business or government."
- Thinks a woman President would be less likely to take the United States to war but believes the country will not be ready for a woman President for more than a decade.

These are among the findings of an extensive, privately commissioned survey reported yesterday by the polling firm of Louis Harris and Associates. It was taken late last year among 3,032 women, with 998 men as a comparison group.

The survey focused on the political role of women, who Mr. Harris said could become the new majority among U.S. voters this year. They cast 49 percent of the vote in 1968, although they constituted 51 percent of the eligible electorate.

Key Change in Position

Mr. Harris saw a key change in the "sharp reversal" of attitudes on women's rights. From opposing "efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society" in a 42-to-40 percent straw vote in 1970, women have moved to approving those efforts by 48 percent to 39 percent, the poll showed.

The poll also showed "that women have sprung loose as an independent political force," Mr. Harris said, in remarks accom-

panying the survey report. "They are voting differently from men. They are motivated by different considerations."

"They are much more inclined now to vote and to become active not only for their own self-interest, but for the interest of society, the world, and most of all, out of compassion for humanity."

"And once you let a force like that loose, I would suggest that it can never be bottled up again."

Mr. Harris's contention that women are more compassionate was based on a survey finding that at least a fourth more women than men said they were "often upset" by racial discrimination, neglect of the elderly and the fact that some Americans go hungry or live in big-city slums.

But the 176-page survey report also confirmed substantial differences of opinion among women themselves, in some cases according to marital status. Thus 63 percent of single women and 58

percent of divorced and separated women were sympathetic to efforts of women's liberation groups, but 51 percent of the married women and 51 percent of the widows were not.

Poll on Voting

The survey also showed that women are somewhat more likely to vote Democratic than are men. A poll matching President Nixon against Sen. Edmund S. Muskie with Gov. George C. Wallace as a third-party candidate, for example, showed women preferences this way in late 1971: Mr. Nixon 43 percent, Sen. Muskie 37 percent, Gov. Wallace 9 percent, "not sure" 10 percent. Among men, by contrast, the vote was Mr. Nixon 44 percent, Sen. Muskie 35 percent, Gov. Wallace 14 percent, "not sure" 7 percent.

The survey also showed that men often agreed with women in assessing women's strengths. Thus, 64 percent of the women and 65 percent of the men said

a woman President would have more sympathy than a man for the problems of the poor and disadvantaged. Among women, 58 percent felt a woman President would be less likely to take the country to war; 54 percent of the men agreed.

Curiously, the survey showed more sympathy among men than among women for women's liberation groups. Women rejected such groups by 49 percent to 39 percent, but men were divided equally at 42 percent. Mr. Harris reported. Here again, opinions varied widely with such factors as marital status, age, education and race.

Despite often-contradictory answers, according to Mr. Harris, the prevailing view among women on their status and efforts to change it was best summed up by the 51-34 percent majority that felt "women are right to be unhappy with their role in American society, but wrong in the way they are protesting."

Reversal of 50-Year Policy

Britain Imposes Direct Rule
On Ulster in Move for Peace

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Northern Ireland could be a breakthrough in the struggle to secure peace there.

To Ulster's people he said: "In all conscience you have suffered enough."

The government have concluded after long anxious thought that we must make possible a completely fresh start. And so we have worked out a set of proposals to provide this fresh start—the fresh start which is needed if we are to break out of the vicious circle of violence and yet more violence."

He also said the British Army would stay in Northern Ireland as long as any faction "seeks to terrorize or intimidate ordinary people."

By suspending the provincial government, Mr. Heath went a long way to meet demands of Catholics who regarded the Ulster government as a symbol of sectarianism and as being responsible for years of discrimination. The government there has been dominated by the Protestant Unionist party since the provincial parliament was established in 1921 at the partition of Ireland.

Direct rule has always been described by London officials as a last resort. A crucial fear has been, and still is, that the Protestant majority would react with violence to a take-over.

Fearing increased violence, British officials disclosed that 4,000 soldiers were standing by to be sent to Ulster, if necessary. They said the soldiers, who would support the nearly 15,000 now there, might have been needed at Easter even without the Heath decision.

As expected, militant Protestants reacted with anger in Northern Ireland, charging "betrayal and surrender to terrorist violence." William Craig, leader of a militant bloc of Protestants, said: "Ulster is closer to civil war today than it was yesterday."

While acknowledging the obvious risks of further violence in Mr. Heath's plans, officials said it would take several days to determine the depth of Protestant anger.

IRA Wants More

In general, Catholic reaction was significantly calm, except for the extremist Irish Republican Army, which said it wanted more. The IRA has led the campaign

of bombing and shooting that has claimed more than 280 lives in the last two and a half years.

There was unhappiness among some Catholic spokesmen that intervention was not ended but satisfaction over the downfall of the Protestant-dominated government. Some Catholics generally saw the take-over as the beginning of the end for partition on the ground that Britain would tire of ruling the province across the Irish Sea and eventually make an agreement that would unite it with the Irish Republic.

Since the British troops moved into Northern Ireland in the fall of 1969, when sectarian fighting erupted, 286 persons have been killed. Of those, 223 have died since the Ulster government, with the support of London, announced the intervention policy to root out suspected terrorists last August.

IRA extremists stepped up their terrorist attacks and it became clear that Mr. Heath's government would have to act. For weeks, Mr. Heath and his ministers agonized over a formula that they hoped would attract the Catholic minority without antagonizing the Protestants.

As Mr. Heath explained in the House, his government settled on three key proposals and presented them this week to Mr. Faulkner. They were the plebiscite plan, the beginning of an end to intervention and a shift of the responsibility for security from Belfast to London.

The crunch came after Mr. Faulkner, who met with Mr. Heath here Wednesday and yesterday, rejected the proposal to give up his jurisdiction over law and order.

Mr. Heath would not yield in the discussions and insisted that Mr. Faulkner take all of the plan or resign and accept British rule. He told the House that he felt the transfer of security to London was "an indispensable condition for progress in finding a political solution."

Accordingly, he went on, there was no alternative but to assume full and direct responsibility for Northern Ireland until a "political solution to the problems of the province can be worked out in consultation with all those concerned."

Discussing intervention, he said the government would set free those suspects "whose release is no longer thought likely to involve an unacceptable risk to security." The expectation is that about 100 of the estimated total of 700 now held will be freed.

The man named to take charge in Northern Ireland, the 53-year-old Mr. Whitelaw, is considered one of the leaders of the government although he is little known outside Parliament.

He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied law and history, graduating in 1939. During World War II, he served as an officer in the Scots Guards, and was awarded the Military Cross. After the war, he served in the campaign against terrorists in Palestine.

He resigned his commission to take up farming in 1947. In 1955, he was elected as the Conservative member for Penrith and has held the seat since.

He is married and the father of four daughters.

Mr. Nixon said his administration had moved more vigorously on anti-trust prosecutions than either the Kennedy or Johnson administrations.

Defended U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson's performance of his duties in Paris and said his talks with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Chen, "are going

very well." The President added, "I understand in total society."

The reference was to charges by columnist Anderson that Mr. Watson was drunk and unruly during a recent flight to Washington, behavior which the columnist said, cast doubt on his ability to perform successfully the delicate job of negotiating cultural and other exchanges with the Chinese, who take a dim view of ineffectiveness.

Commenting on a scheduled Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation into the Watson incident, Mr. Nixon said, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Expressed disappointment at the swift rise in food costs last month but noted this is one area his economic stimulation program does not control.

It is a mistake to blame food-price rises on the farmers, because they get only a third of what consumers pay at the supermarket, Mr. Nixon said. "The other two-thirds goes to the middleman," he said, and this spread is too great.

Thus, his Price Commission will commence hearings on April 12 to see "whether profit margins have gone beyond guidelines."

If the middleman's cut of the overall food dollar does not shrink, Mr. Nixon said, "other action will have to be taken."

Reaffirmed his view that "business compounds the evil" in seeking desegregation of public schools, saying it "poisons relations" between white and black and "creates racism."

He denied charges from some congressmen and black leaders that his proposal to halt further busing to achieve racial balance in schools will lead to the "separate but equal" schools the Supreme Court ruled against 18 years ago.

Wild Animal Protection

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund said today that 25 airlines have so far agreed to stop promotion of hunting safaris and thus help protect animals threatened with extinction. The fund said it hopes all major airlines will fall in with its appeal to conduct only camera

safaris.

Tunisia, Vatican Envoys

TUNIS, March 24 (Reuters).—Tunisia and the Vatican have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and have named their ambassadors. An official statement said here, Tahar Belkhouja will be Tunisia's ambassador to the Holy See with residence in Geneva. The Vatican has named Msgr. Sante Portolani as its representative in Tunis, with residence in Algiers.

EEC Envoys Reach Accord

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during next month's elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a strongly agricultural area.

It was for domestic reasons, too, that the question of border taxes—which earlier in the week had the German and French representatives flying off for urgent consultations with their governments' leaders—has not been finally settled.

The Franco-German row was described as a "misunderstanding" after Mr. Comitat received instructions from Paris to take a more conciliatory line. Nevertheless, a fundamental uncertainty remains.

Disagreements like this are part of the annual farm negotiations, however. The real surprise in the settlement is the final price rise average. The European Commission suggested 8 percent. The 8.5 percent finally settled on was just over half what the Common Market farmers' organizations have been lobbying for during the last few months. Each of the six faces the possibility of trouble from its own farmers as a result of the limited increases proposed.

But those are problems for later. At the end, officials here were too tired even to express relief that the ordeal was over for another year. These were the last farm negotiations of a community of six. Future meetings will be conducted by ministers of an enlarged 10-member Common Market.

Constant Improvement

"Let me say," Col. Miller said, "that the Vietnamese position is constant improvement in accordance with what they are capable of giving us. In my opinion, they've fulfilled it to the letter, even while the bombing was going on. They are constantly always trying to improve the food and camp routine."

Only three topics were forbidden during the talk: the number of prisoners in Col. Miller's camp, its location and its administrative procedures. No television cameras or photographers were present. Also absent was any sign of the North Vietnamese Army men who run the camps.

The only official to monitor the conversation—at least the only official in sight—was an interpreter who worked at the camp. The interview was recorded on tape, and it was possible to make a verbatim transcript.

Col. Miller reported that sometime in 1970 the North Vietnamese abandoned their policy of providing two-man and four-man living units and placed many of the prisoners in groups of 26 that operated with a sort of collective autonomy.

"We're not separated at all," he said. "We're all living in a large building with several rooms—more like a barracks style. They prepare the meals in a

central building and deliver them to each building."

Asked in effect how he had managed to keep his balance and bearings, he replied: "First off, right from the very beginning, we have always received books, many books to read. And for some time now we've received many language books and mathematics books—calculus, trig—way beyond most of us. There's quite a language-study group going on, and we have French, Spanish, German and Russian."

Asked which books he had read recently, he said, "The Pentagon Papers."

Serious Subject

Seemingly poised and in good spirits, he showed a sense of humor. He grew serious, though, when he began talking about his family.

"My wife and my five sons are—as far as I know—still living in California," he said, explaining that his wife talked a lot in letters about moving.

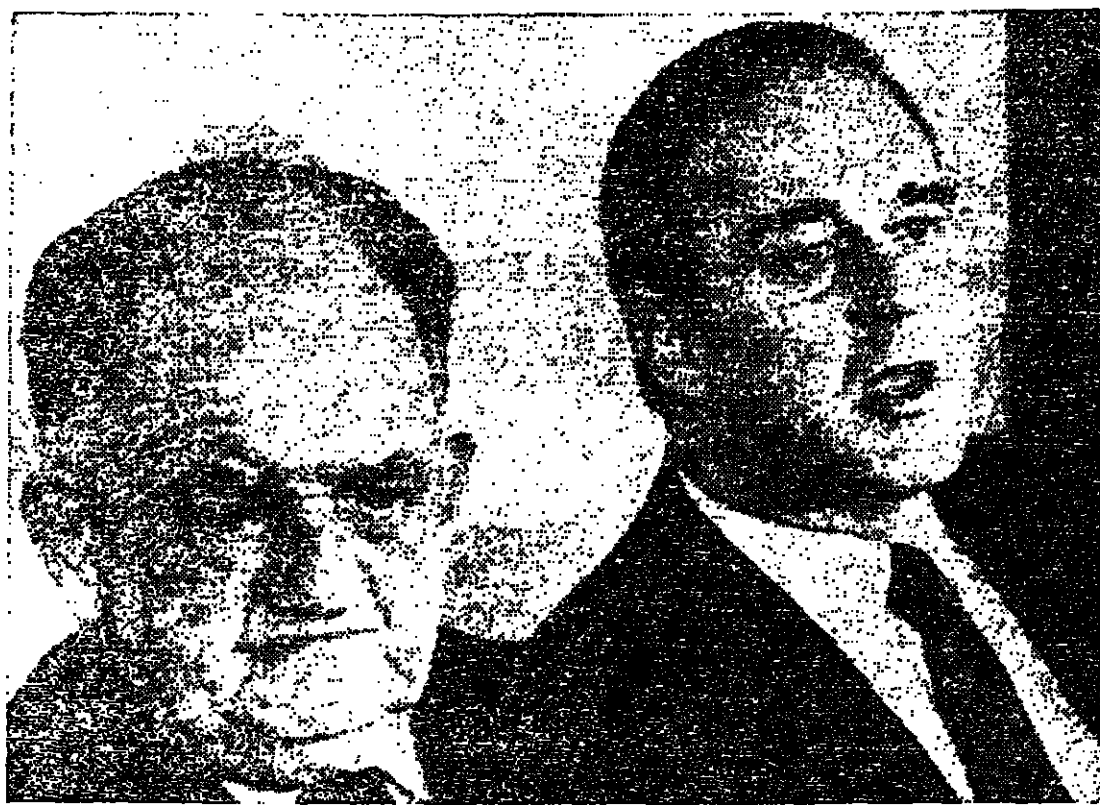
He said that he received and sent letters with regularity and also got five or six packages a year.

When he was asked if there was anything he wanted to relay to his wife, he said: "There's no special message. She knows that I love her and she knows that I miss her. I hope she's keeping herself well informed and doing what she thinks is necessary."

During inevitable, gloomy periods when he thinks of his family, he noted a number of times, he told himself "I'm still alive, that I'm not crippled and that the Vietnamese have suffered much worse than I have."

Discussing the diet, which he said was "more than satisfactory" in general, he said: "We receive fresh fruit every day, mostly bananas, oranges and other kinds of tropical fresh fruit. We receive a cup of hot milk every day with sugar in it—except on Sundays. Sunday morning, Sundays are a two-day day, but every other day we have three meals a day starting with hot bread, hot fresh bread every morning, and sometimes coffee instead of the milk."

"Late in the morning, we receive bread; all the bread you can eat. The main dish is soup, but it's always a very heavy



FOR PROVINCIAL RULE—Billy Hull, left, chairman of the Loyalist Association of Workers, and William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard Movement—both hard-line Protestant organizations—at a Belfast press conference Friday in which they criticized Britain's decision to take over the government of Northern Ireland.

Surrender to Terror Charged
British Take-Over Angers Ulster Protestants

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government had been wiped out. "Those of us who blamed Stormont and the Unionist party for the ill of the past 50 years are glad to see that page of history finally turned," said Tom Conaty, chairman of the Central Citizens' Defense Committee, representing the Catholic Falls Road quarter in Belfast.

At 3:20 p.m. the first bomb explosion following Mr. Heath's announcement smashed a gasoline station in Roden Street, just off the predominantly Catholic Grosvenor Road district of Belfast, the army said.

An army spokesman said doctors at hospitals treated 13 persons for shock from the bomb, which was left in a stolen car by two men who fled.

More bomb explosions erupted in Northern Ireland late tonight. One blast—apparently ignited by two girls and two men—shattered a Catholic tavern and neighboring stores in Belfast.

Two more, in the country town of Maghera, wrecked two shops and sent eight people to hospitals. The stores were owned by Protestants, police said.

In Londonderry, a mail bomb injured a soldier and a civilian, the army said.

Last night British troops opened fire on three youths who attacked them with gasoline bombs

responsibility for law and order, including the courts, police and prisons.

Announcing his government's resignation today on the site of windswept Stormont Castle, Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said that he told Mr. Heath yesterday that the new law-and-order policy was unacceptable.

"I told him that it would be widely construed as an acceptance of totally baseless criticism of our stewardship, that it would be seen by the IRA and others as the first and major step on the road to a terrorist victory, and that it would leave the government of Northern Ireland bereft of any real influence and authority by removing the most fundamental power of any government."

The extent of Protestant anger was most visible at the news conference at which Mr. Craig, a former home affairs minister and now leader of the extremists, condemned the British take-over and warned of possible violence. Attending the news conference were trade-union figures and members of the powerful Orange Order, a semi-secret Protestant organization that has dominated the social and political life of Northern Ireland for half a century.

"We accuse the British government of surrendering to terrorist violence in support of a dishonest minority cause," Mr. Craig said. "We accuse the British government of acting undemocratically and in contravention of a very large majority in Ulster."

"We will continuously demonstrate that the British government governs in Ulster under an imposed constitution and against the wishes of the majority."

Mr. Craig, a 48-year-old lawyer, hedged in answering questions about the possible use of weapons by Protestant militants.

"The army of loyalists is a last, desperate resort when lawful authority has failed and our people are being menaced," he said. "Situations could develop where they would have to be armed."

Mr. Craig said the demand for a new system of government in Northern Ireland acceptable to both the majority Protestant and minority Roman Catholic communities.

Violence must now stop "to enable this breathing space to be used constructively to find a permanent agreed solution," Fine Gael said.

Premier Lynch had called a special cabinet meeting when he learned of the British proposals through diplomatic channels, shortly before the announcement was made to Parliament in London.

It was felt the peace package was surprisingly close to the measures urged by Mr. Lynch.

Other Meetings

Fine Gael and the Labor party also held special meetings today.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, Labor party spokesman on Northern Ireland, said there was a great fear of a Protestant backlash in the North.

Mr. O'Brien, former UN peace-keeping chief in the Congo, urged Mr. Lynch to stress that the republic is not out to seize Northern Ireland against the will of the Protestants there.

He said this was vital to prevent the long-expected Protestant offensive.

Informed sources reported that the Irish Army is expected to go on full alert along the border with the British province.

Mr. Lynch ordered the Irish ambassador to London, recalled in protest after the "bloody Sunday" killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry on Jan. 30, to return to the British capital immediately.

The return of the envoy, Donal O'Sullivan, will keep Mr. Lynch's lines to Mr. Heath open as the take-over move by Britain progresses, with the risk of Ireland entering its gravest crisis in 50 years.

Wild Animal Protection

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund said today that 25 airlines have so far agreed to stop promotion of hunting safaris and thus help protect animals threatened with extinction. The fund said it hopes all major airlines will fall in with its appeal to conduct only camera

safaris.

Tunisia, Vatican Envoys

TUNIS, March 24 (Reuters).—Tunisia and the Vatican have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and have named their ambassadors. An official statement said here, Tahar Belkhouja will be Tunisia's ambassador to the Holy See with residence in Geneva. The Vatican has named Msgr. Sante Portolani as its representative in Tunis, with residence in Algiers.

EEC Envoys Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

during next month's elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a strongly agricultural area.

It was for domestic reasons, too, that the question of border taxes—which earlier in the week had the German and French representatives flying off for urgent consultations with their governments' leaders—has not been finally settled.

The Franco-German row was described as a "misunderstanding" after Mr. Comitat received instructions from Paris to take a more conciliatory line. Nevertheless, a fundamental uncertainty remains.

Disagreements like this are part of the annual farm negotiations, however. The real surprise in the settlement is the final price rise average. The European Commission suggested 8 percent. The 8.5 percent finally settled on was just over half what the Common Market farmers' organizations have been lobbying for during the last few months. Each of the six faces the possibility of trouble from its own farmers as a result of the limited increases proposed.

But those are problems for later. At the end, officials here were too tired even to express relief that the ordeal was over for another year. These were the last farm negotiations of a community of six. Future meetings will be conducted by ministers of an enlarged 10-member Common Market.

Constant Improvement

"Let me say," Col. Miller said, "that the Vietnamese position is constant improvement in accordance with what they are capable of giving us. In my opinion, they've fulfilled it to the letter, even while the bombing was going on. They are constantly always trying to improve the food and camp routine."

Only three topics were forbidden during the talk: the number of prisoners in Col. Miller's camp, its location and its administrative procedures. No television cameras or photographers were present. Also absent was any sign of the North Vietnamese Army men who run the camps.

The only official to monitor the conversation—at least the only official in sight—was an interpreter who worked at the camp. The interview was recorded on tape, and it was possible to make a verbatim transcript.

Col. Miller reported that sometime in 1970 the North Vietnamese abandoned their policy of providing two-man and four-man living units and placed many of the prisoners in groups of 26 that operated with a sort of collective autonomy.

"We're not separated at all," he said. "We're all living in a large building with several rooms—more like a barracks style. They prepare the meals in a

central building and deliver them to each building."

Asked in effect how he had managed to keep his balance and bearings, he replied: "First off, right from the very beginning, we have always received books, many books to read. And for some time now we've received many language books and mathematics books—calculus, trig—way beyond most of us. There's quite a language-study group going on, and we have French, Spanish, German and Russian."

Asked which books he had read recently, he said, "The Pentagon Papers."

Serious Subject

Seemingly poised and in good spirits, he showed a sense of humor. He grew serious, though, when he began talking about his family.

"My wife and my five sons are—as far as I know—still living in California," he said, explaining that his wife talked a lot in letters about moving.

He said that he received and sent letters with regularity and also got five or six packages a year.

When he was asked if there was anything he wanted to relay to his wife, he said: "There's no special message. She knows that I love her and she knows that I miss her. I hope she's keeping herself well informed and doing what she thinks is necessary."

During inevitable, gloomy periods when he thinks of his family, he noted a number of times, he told himself "I'm still alive, that I'm not crippled and that the Vietnamese have suffered much worse than I have."

Discussing the diet, which he said was "more than satisfactory" in general, he said: "We receive fresh fruit every day, mostly bananas, oranges and other kinds of tropical fresh fruit. We receive a cup of hot milk every day with sugar in it—except on Sundays. Sunday morning, Sundays are a two-day day, but every other day we have three meals a day starting with hot bread, hot fresh bread every morning, and sometimes coffee instead of the milk."

"Late in the morning, we receive bread; all the bread you can eat. The main dish is soup, but it's always a very heavy

To Divert Attention From Talks

Hanoi Believes Nixon 'Uses' POW's

By Seymour M. Hersh

HANOI—North Vietnamese officials appear to view the disclosure in the United States over the treatment of American prisoners as something foisted on the public by the White House in an attempt to divert attention from the issue everyone here constantly talks about—settling the war through negotiation.

A series of interviews with officials in the last two weeks also indicated that further releases of prisoners were unlikely, as was any change in North Vietnam's policy on the prisoner issue.

Many officials protested not to understand why the many newspaper and television interviews with captured pilots had not persuaded more Americans that the men were receiving better than adequate care.

President Nixon is constantly blamed for what is said here to be systematic misrepresentation. "This question of prisoners is a matter Nixon will stick to," Col. Ha Van Lau, North Vietnam's roving ambassador to the Paris peace talks, said in an interview.

"Because it is a point of great concern to the American people. It is also a question of humanity of men to men. He will continue to make distortions and frauds about it."

Envoys' Viewpoint

Most Western diplomats stationed in Hanoi are convinced that the overall treatment of prisoners is good and constantly improving, but some voice doubt about their emotional well-being.

An attaché told of a talk with a Hanoi official who complained of the inability of the American pilots to develop a faith or belief to sustain themselves. The official noted with some amazement, the source said, that the pilots seemed to break down within weeks after capture, particularly after finding that they would not be subjected to torture or systematic mistreatment.

Col. Lau and other officials, who refused to discuss emotional difficulties, did not seem to realize that interviews with a few carefully selected pilots in less than open atmosphere fall short of demonstrating the adequacy of treatment.

In an interview of more than half an hour, a marine, Lt. Col. Edison W. Miller of Tustin, Calif., who was captured late in 1967, described his imprisonment as being marked by gradual easing of daily routine and constant improvement in food and living conditions.

The only other interview permitted was with a prisoner held for less than a month.

No Basis for Doubt

A visitor had no basis to doubt Col. Miller's statements, although under the circumstances the pilot was not in a position to complain. It was impossible to determine whether Hanoi considered him a typical prisoner, but it should be noted that the vast majority have never been seen or interviewed either by journalists or by visiting leaders of the anti-war movement in the United States.

Col. Miller, who was shot down on Oct. 13, 1967, while piloting an F-4 over the southern part of North Vietnam, began the interview by responding to a question about alleged mistreatment. "I have never been tortured and I have never been beaten," he said.

Choosing his words carefully, he added: "In my opinion, the treatment has always been satisfactory, and today I would say that in the recent few years the treatment is good. As far as I'm concerned, the treatment has never been bad. We are prisoners. There is no doubt in my mind."

The 40-year-old pilot, a tall man who seemed slender but fit, acknowledged that in the early days of his imprisonment, "when the bombing was still going on heavy, there were hard feelings. If you were antagonistic you were asking for trouble sometimes," he said. "But it was not policy and it depended on your personal behavior."

Similar descriptions of prison life during the height of the bombing have been supplied by some of the nine men released to the anti-war groups in 1968 and 1969 by North Vietnam. None have been freed since.

Constant Improvement

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"Late in the morning, we receive bread; all the bread you can eat. The main dish is soup, but it's always a very heavy

This article was written for The New York Times before the Thursday States' announcement of a revision in the ground rules for the Paris peace talks. The writer is a freelance journalist who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1970 for his disclosure of the My Lai massacre.

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Against Indifferent 'System'

McGovern Attacks Wallace,
Hails 'Angry Cry' of Backers

From Wire Dispatches
MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Sen. George S. McGovern said yesterday that Gov. George C. Wallace's strong victory in the Florida primary last week was "an angry cry from the guts of ordinary Americans against a system which doesn't give a damn about what's really bothering people in this country today."

Sen. McGovern's speech, billed by his aides as the most important domestic announcement in a presidential campaign to date, was the most explicit effort by any of the Democratic contenders to tame the Wallace vote and detach it from the governor of Alabama.

"I believe the governor is an extremist," Sen. McGovern said. "But I believe many of the people who supported the governor are decent, honest, hardworking, frustrated and disgusted with the way their government is ignoring their concerns and interests."

Gov. Wallace, at a news conference, turned the "extremist" charge back on Sen. McGovern. "The extremists in this country are the six senators who voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and got us in a war and then changed their minds about it three or four years later. That's what I call an extremist."

For a week Sen. McGovern had been compiling notes and testing phrases for his speech, in which he hoped to identify himself emotionally with the sense of grievance in Wallaceism, and at the same time to portray Gov. Wallace as a cynical enemy of his working-class followers.

Nevada Bars
Reorganizing
By Hughes

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 24.—Turned down recently in a request for a personal appearance by Howard Hughes, the Nevada Gaming Commission yesterday turned down the industrialist's request to reorganize his Nevada holdings.

The commission members were obviously vexed by the fact that Mr. Hughes spoke personally to the president of Nicaragua but declined to meet with Nevada authorities.

Asked commission chairman Jack Diehl:

"Does he [Hughes] have the investment or the employees in Nicaragua that he has in Nevada?"

The interview with President Anastasio Somoza followed a month's visit to the Central American nation prior to Mr. Hughes' departure for Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is believed to be staying. The elusive multimillionaire has no known holdings in Nicaragua.

In Nevada he is the largest employer, providing jobs for 8,000 persons.

The five-man commission voted unanimously to turn down the Hughes proposal. At one point Commissioner Walter C. Connelley said that the Hughes Nevada Gaming Commission "has been in Nevada for 30 days for someone to talk to Mr. Hughes."

Replied Mr. Morse, "I have no authorization to make any promise."

The commission declined to delay action until Mr. Morse could make its request for a Hughes appearance known to Hughes officials.

The three-man Gaming Control Board last week rejected the reorganization plan. The board is an advisory panel to the commission. A unanimous vote by the commission is required to override the board's recommendations.

A Hughes spokesman later said that the Hughes Nevada holdings will continue to be run as currently licensed. Nevada officials said there will be no moves to take away anything previously granted to the Hughes organization.

In his 1970 period of Nevada ownership, Mr. Hughes and his representatives bought an estimated \$300 million in resort and mining properties and vacant land. He is believed to have invested about \$100 million in the Sands, Frontier, Landmark, Flamingo and Desert Inn hotels, casinos and the Silver Slipper and Harlow's Club casinos.

The Hughes gambling properties contribute 17 percent of the gambling taxes collected by the State of Nevada—the largest share paid by any one corporation or entity.

Interim Funding
Voted for RFE,
Radio Liberty

WASHINGTON, March 24 (Reuters).—A bill earmarking funds to keep Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty broadcasting until June 30 was sent to President Nixon by the Senate today for his signature.

The House approved the bill two days ago.

Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Since Feb. 23 they have had no authority to spend money following resistance in the Senate to their continued operation.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has tried to silence the stations, which he has branded relics of the cold war.

The Senate today approved the financing bill by a vote of 65 to 6. The senior Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, promised public hearings on proposals to continue the radio operations into the 1973 U.S. fiscal year which begins July 1.

This means that the Senate will consider new legislation submitted by the administration before June 30, congressional sources said.

The bill approved today provides for spending at a rate of \$36 million a year.



United Press International

MONEY MATTERS—President Nixon confers with Treasury Secretary John Connally during the cost of living council meeting at the White House on Thursday.

Connally Assails Labor Leader

Meany Quits Output Board,
Widening Breach With Nixon

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The election-year split between the Nixon administration and labor grew wider today as AFL-CIO president George Meany resigned from another government panel set up to curb inflation.

Mr. Meany, who on Wednesday led the resignation of the AFL-CIO's three members of the Pay Board—a fourth labor leader quit yesterday—told President Nixon of his decision in a two-minute letter.

He was withdrawing from the National Commission on Productivity, Mr. Meany said, because it "would not be in the best interests of the workers I have the honor to represent."

President Nixon established the commission in June, 1970, to propose means of spurring U.S. industrial productivity as a counter to inflationary pressures. Like the 15-member Pay Board, the commission had until today—equal representation from labor, industry and the public.

A generally inactive panel, it played only a secondary role in the administration's fight against inflation.

Connally Critical

Even as Mr. Meany was dispatching his note to the White House, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. accused Mr. Meany and the three union leaders who resigned from the Pay Board of putting personal interests and the political interests of labor ahead of the country's welfare.

Mr. Connally's comments during a morning television interview echoed those of President Nixon, who yesterday called the labor walkout "selfish and irresponsible" and vowed to win his battle against inflation despite it.

The President changed the Pay Board into a seven-man panel, five public members and one each from industry and labor. Only Treasurer president Frank E. Fitzgerald remains to represent organized labor.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., criticized the Meany-led move. Labor, he said, should be

Woman Marks
House Victory
With Orchids

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, principal House sponsor of the equal-rights-for-women amendment that won congressional approval Wednesday, appeared in the House today bedecked in an orchid lei.

"I want to thank everyone in this House and in the Senate who voted that women are members of the human race," the Michigan Democrat said as her colleagues applauded.

"And I wear these beautiful flowers in recognition of the fact that Hawaii was the first state to ratify the amendment."

U.S. Says It Rejected Idea of Blocking Allende

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that the Nixon administration had "firmly rejected" any ideas of blocking the inauguration of Salvador Allende Gossens as president of Chile in 1970 or of subsequently ousting him.

The department's statement was the first public comment on letters and memorandums attributed to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. that purported to show that the company sought the cooperation of the U.S. government in preventing Mr. Allende, a Marxist, from taking office.

But the State Department refused to deny specifically an assertion in one of the memorandums that the U.S. ambassador in Santiago had received the "green light" from Washington to do everything possible short of military intervention "to keep Allende from taking power."

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department's spokesman, described the assertion as "hearsay and opinion" and said he was "not going to get into a dissection" of the communications between Washington and Santiago during that period.

Copies of the letters and memorandums, which were said to be from the internal files of ITT, were made available to the news media Wednesday by Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, after he had typed two columns on them.

The material made public by Mr. Anderson purported to show that the company had sought action against Mr. Allende because it feared that his government would nationalize the numerous ITT holdings in Chile. The company is currently involved in negotiations with Santiago over compensation for its share of the Chile Telephone Co., which was taken over last October.

Silence at ITT

ITT has offered no further comment on the Anderson documents since denying on Tuesday, after the first column was published, that it had sought to interfere in Chile's politics. It has not said whether the material distributed by Mr. Anderson was authentic.

But State Department officials

Probe Ordered
Of Businesses,
Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will conduct an investigation into the influence of multi-national corporations on U.S. foreign policy, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the committee chairman announced today.

Sen. Fulbright said that the prime purpose of the investigation will be to re-examine the assumption that "all manner of private foreign investment in developing countries is a good thing not only for the U.S. but for recipient countries as well."

Sen. Fulbright said that the scope of the investigation would go far beyond the current case involving allegations that ITT urged the U.S. government in 1970 to attempt to block the election of Chile's leftist president, Salvador Allende.

He said unofficially that there was not much doubt about the authenticity of the material. They issued it clear that the statement issued yesterday was directly related to the letters and memorandums. Mr. Bray, however, never used the name of the corporation in commenting on them.

At his regular news briefing, Mr. Bray first read the section on Chile from President Nixon's annual State of the World message, sent to Congress last month. The section said: "The hemisphere community is big enough and tolerant enough to accept a diversity of national approaches to human goals. We, therefore, deal realistically with governments as they are, right and left."

Mr. Bray went on to read a passage in the message that said that the United States respected "the hemisphere principle of non-intervention" and that "Chile's leaders will not be charmed out of their deeply held convictions by gestures on our part."

Official State Department statement: "Any ideas of thwarting the Chilean constitutional process following the election of 1970 were firmly rejected by this administration."

Answering questions, Mr. Bray said that his statement also covered the period after Mr. Allende's inauguration on Nov. 3, 1970. Mr. Allende was elected on Sept. 4 and his election was confirmed by the Chilean Congress on Oct. 24.

Some of the purported ITT memorandums, discussing possible ways of dislodging Mr. Allende from power, were written after the inauguration.

When asked whether the disclaimer by the Nixon administration of any intention to intervene in Chile included the CIA, Mr. Bray replied, "Of course."

One of the documents described a plan of action, attributed to the CIA, for the fostering of economic chaos in Chile to encourage a military coup d'état preventing Mr. Allende's inauguration.

Mr. Bray, however, stood fast on his refusal to offer a formal denial of the assertion that instructions were sent to Edward M. Korry, the American ambassador in Santiago, to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Allende.

The assertion was contained in a memorandum purportedly sent on Sept. 17, 1970, to the company's vice-president in New York, E. J. Gerrity, by two ITT public relations representatives in Santiago, Hal Hendrix and Robert Berrell, both former newsmen.

McLaren Memo Indicates Abrupt Switch

Ex-Aide at Justice Dept. Pressed ITT Suit

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—Before he heard the company's special pleas, Assistant Attorney General Richard W. McLaren argued "most strongly" to the solicitor general that, "win or lose," the government should take one of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. merger cases to the Supreme Court.

With this argument, Mr. McLaren, who was in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, called in February of last year for a legal test to set a precedent relating to the permissible scope of conglomerate mergers. Less than four months later—after hearing an ITT presentation on how the company and the economy would suffer and after getting an "independent" financial analysis and a brief, oral opinion from the Treasury Department—Mr. McLaren accepted the framework of a settlement that did not take the case to the Supreme Court and thus provided no precedent.

Mr. McLaren's argument to Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold took the form of an official, 43-page memorandum. In the memo, he urged that that appeal of the Grinnell case—one of three ITT cases—"is essential to implementation of this administration's anti-trust policy, which is aimed at the present merger trend."

Mr. McLaren's memo, dated Feb. 24, 1971, and signed by him, has been turned over by the Justice Department to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is looking into charges that ITT contributions to the Republican National Convention in San Diego, Calif., resulted in a favorable settlement of the anti-trust cases. The specific purpose of the hearings is a review of the nomination by President Nixon of Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

Specific Understanding
The Justice Department gave the memo to the committee with the explicit understanding that it be available only for the personal inspection of senators on the committee, who are not permitted to copy it. A copy of the memo has been obtained by The New York Times.

In the memo, Mr. McLaren wrote that "in furtherance of [its] enforcement policy, the government filed in 1969 five actions against conglomerate acquisitions. This is the first case to reach decision on the merits. For this reason alone, it is important that we seek review of the trial court's adverse decision."

Under the heading of "Discussion," Mr. McLaren wrote: "I recommend most strongly that we appeal this case to the Supreme Court. At my confirmation hearing, and since then, I have taken the position that the Anti-Trust Division must

move vigorously to halt the trend toward economic concentration which has resulted from the wave of conglomerate mergers that have taken place in the last decade. I have felt that the same dangers for the economy at large as other types of mergers—a tendency to concentrate great economic power in the hands of a few."

Three paragraphs later, Mr. McLaren wrote:

"I do not suggest that will be an easy case on appeal, but, win or lose, appeal is essential to implementation of this administration's anti-trust policy."

See address by Attorney General [John N.] Mitchell June 6, 1969.

In that speech, Mr. Mitchell said, "The future vitality of our free economy may be in danger because of the increasing threat of economic concentrations by conglomerate mergers."

Mr. McLaren's feeling that Section 7 of the Clayton Act allows the government to move against conglomerate mergers is well known. He articulated it in numerous speeches when he was assistant attorney general. Also well known, at least among Justice Department aides and the anti-trust bar, was his intent to take a conglomerate merger case to the Supreme Court, where he hoped for a favorable ruling.

What was not publicly known was his apparent desire that one of the ITT cases be taken to the court for a ruling and the fact that he had that desire, and urged it on the solicitor general, late in February, 1971.

Instead, he told ITT on May 17, less than three months later, that he would accept a settlement. While the settlement resulted in divestiture of the fire-protection operations of Grinnell, it eliminated the possibility of a court test and, with it, establishment of the government's power to move against conglomerate acquisitions.

Mr. McLaren, now a federal judge in Chicago, could not be reached for comment on his memo. His secretary told a reporter that "he is just taking the position at the moment that he is not giving any more interviews."

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, however, Mr. McLaren has said that he thought the government had a "50-50" chance to win the ITT case and when the settlement possibility arose he felt he had

to do what was "in the public interest."

It has been learned that one of Mr. McLaren's staff members in the Anti-Trust Division, Charles D. Mahaffie Jr., refused to sign the settlement agreement with ITT because he thought it was a poor settlement from the government's standpoint. Mr. Mahaffie himself has refused to discuss why he did not sign.

Extensive interviews with lawyers in the Anti-Trust Division over the last few weeks show that feeling about the settlement in the Justice Department is mixed, with some lawyers regarding the settlement as good, and some thinking it was bad. There appears to be general puzzlement as to why Mr. McLaren did not push for at least one test before the Supreme Court, since he had reportedly said that was his aim.

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The ITT Affair: Getting to the Heart of It

Let's see now: There's the memorandum attributed to Dita Beard by columnist Jack Anderson, which she first acknowledged and then three weeks later said was a "hoax," a "forgery," and a "fraud." Then there's the memorandum which miraculously escaped the ITT's shredding machine which ITT says is the "genuine" Dita Beard memorandum and proves the Anderson version to be a "fraud." And then there's what might be called the missing memorandum which so far exists only in the recollection of Susan B. Lichtman, who was Mrs. Beard's secretary for six weeks last summer and who says that she remembers typing a memorandum which is not the same as the ITT version but not the same as the Anderson version either. So that's about where it all stands, memorandum-wise, and this weekend seven members of the world's greatest deliberative body, comprising a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, are going out to the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital in Denver to try to find out from Mrs. Beard which is the real memorandum.

There are a number of things to be said about this mission, the first being that it is a waste of time if what the senators are looking for is the truth about the ITT affair. Leaving aside the value or validity of any testimony from a witness who has already been put down in sworn testimony by her own doctor as "irrational," "disturbed" and given to mental lapses as a consequence of a heart condition, the notion that Mrs. Beard could somehow put this whole matter to rest is merely something that the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee would like to have us believe.

For example, if Mrs. Lichtman is right, then this might make the Anderson version a forgery or a hoax, but it would also make ITT's latest explanation what might be called a genuine fraud, for ITT is arguing that its version of Mrs. Beard's memorandum on the Republican convention financing is the only "genuine" one and in an interview Mrs. Lichtman has insisted that it isn't the memorandum she remembers typing. Much more important, however, is the fact that this case could hardly be considered closed—as Sen. Gurney blithely proposed—even if Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Lichtman together can successfully prove the Anderson version to be a forgery. In that event, it would be interesting, of course, to know who did it and why—but it still wouldn't have much to do with the heart of the matter at this stage because, as we have argued repeatedly in this space, this case has moved light years beyond the rather vague and insubstantial questions raised in the memorandum attributed to Mrs. Beard by Mr. Anderson about a possible connection between the convention financing and the ITT anti-trust settlement. For the benefit of those who may still believe that the ITT affair any longer turns on what Mrs. Beard may have written, or what she may now say about

what she has written. It might be instructive at this point to recall:

1. That the issue before the Senate Judiciary Committee is the fitness of Richard Kleindienst to be Attorney General of the United States.
2. That not one of the various versions of Mrs. Beard's memorandum mentions the name of Mr. Kleindienst or in any way involves him in either the convention financing or the anti-trust settlement.
3. That the first column by Mr. Anderson about Mrs. Beard's memorandum does not charge Mr. Kleindienst with any involvement in the ITT affair.
4. That the first involvement of Mr. Kleindienst came in a subsequent Anderson column and was based very largely on a public letter from Mr. Kleindienst to Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien, which asserted that the ITT settlement had been "handled and negotiated exclusively" by the then anti-trust chief Richard McLaren; based on evidence only part of which was drawn from the Beard memo, Mr. Anderson asserted that this was not the case—that Mr. Kleindienst had himself discussed the case with an ITT director and that others in the government, outside of the anti-trust division, had played a role in it.
5. That while there can be no doubt that Democrats on the Judiciary Committee were delighted to seize upon this evidence of possible wrongdoing in a Republican administration, it was Mr. Kleindienst, not the Democrats, who thereupon asked that the hearings on his nomination be reopened.

Since then, of course, a large part of what Mrs. Beard implied in her memorandum, and of what Mr. Anderson alleged in his column, has been corroborated in sworn testimony before the committee. While there is no evidence of an out-and-out deal, or even of a close connection between the convention financing and the anti-trust settlement, we now know that the two coincided; that ITT very much wanted an out-of-court settlement and that Mr. McLaren did not and that something happened to change his mind; and that part of what happened involved a considerable number of people outside the anti-trust division, including cabinet members. White House aide Peter Flanagan, a private adviser recruited by Mr. Flanagan—and Mr. Kleindienst.

For confirmation of all this we have no need of Mrs. Beard nor of any of the three versions of her memorandum and the further large questions that hang over this affair are not ones on which she would be likely to be able to give reliable testimony. The trip to Denver is necessary only because the Republicans have succeeded in making it a condition precedent to resuming the hearings. There is nothing she can say, however, that could conceivably discharge the Judiciary Committee from its obligation to get back to the hearings, and to a long list of witnesses who actually could help us get to the heart of the ITT affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Plebiscite in Poland

For all practical purposes, Polish Communist party chief Edward Giersek employed the recent parliamentary vote there as a plebiscite to demonstrate his nation's confidence in his new course. Less than a year and a half has passed since Mr. Giersek took power after his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, was discredited by the worker revolt of December, 1970. Mr. Giersek evidently felt he had made enough improvements in that brief time to gamble on overwhelming approval in the parliamentary election.

On the whole, Mr. Giersek did receive the mandate he sought. But a significant minority of the electorate—significant in a Communist-ruled country where every departure from complete unanimity is meaningful—did utilize the limited opportunity afforded by the election to register dissent. A surprisingly large group of prominent figures associated with Mr. Giersek received what amounted to an appreciable number of negative votes.

The official election statistics, therefore, provide *prima facie* evidence that Mr. Giersek has by no means entirely eliminated the discontent that exploded so violently against Mr. Gomulka.

Nevertheless, on balance, he should now be stronger against the two main sources of resistance to his policy of measured, gradual but real reform. One source lies in the Polish Communist party and government bureaucracies where thousands of middle-level officials feel threatened by progressive change. The second source is in Moscow where fears that Giersek might yet turn into a second Dubcek are by no means fully forgotten.

In facing these elements, Mr. Giersek now knows that the great majority of his countrymen support his efforts to raise living standards, increase the zone of tolerance for free expression, and improve relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which still remains a power in Communist Poland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India, Bangladesh Treaty

Mrs. Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib can be tolerably cheerful about their new 25-year alliance. And yet, perhaps all this utilitarian sweetness will have smaller immediate im-

pact than something neither side put in the treaty: Mrs. Gandhi's guarantee to hand over whichever Pakistan Army prisoners Dacca wants for trial.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1897

NEW YORK—Some time on Monday night an unknown vandal cut from the granite pillar block, intended to support General Grant's sarcophagus, a large piece of stone and escaped safely. This act of desecration was discovered yesterday morning. No clue is left by which to trace the vandal except that the work seemed to be that of an expert stone-cutter. The tomb is now under strict guard day and night to protect it from the relic-hunters.

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1923

NEW YORK—Rep. Ansorge, of New York, today named Emil Holley, 17, a Negro, as a candidate for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. If he passes his entrance examinations, he will be the first Negro admitted to the institution since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Holley is now attending City College of New York. Rep. Ansorge said that the appointment was made in recognition of the part played in the war by American Negroes.



"Cool It, Baby—I Can Explain Everything."

The Constitutional Crisis: I

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—When President Nixon made his television speech on busing, most of his audience must have believed that the Supreme Court had ordered massive busing to balance the racial makeup of public schools, and that millions of children across the country were being bused for that purpose. Those were the assumptions that seemed to underlie the President's urgency, his call for an immediate legal moratorium on busing.

But the assumptions are false. The facts are otherwise.

First, the figures. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare says it has no tabulation of children who are taking school buses because of a desegregation plan—children, that is, who would not have been riding a bus to school anyway. But HEW does have figures on the number of bus-riding pupils in major districts that have desegregation plans with busing this year, and comparable figures for last year. The difference roughly shows the increase attributable to court orders or plans.

Case of Charlotte

In Charlotte, N.C., for example, which produced the leading Supreme Court decision on the issue, 46,076 children rode the buses to school a year ago; this year there are 46,849. In Dallas the figures are: 5,078 last year, 12,134 now.

In all the districts for which HEW has those comparable figures, the total increase in the number of children traveling by bus this school year is 126,310. That is out of some 46,000,000 children in American public schools. In short, so far as these figures show, less than three-tenths of 1 percent of public school pupils have been affected by busing orders related to desegregation.

Second, the law. The Supreme Court has never found in the Constitution a requirement that schools or any other public facility be racially balanced. What it declared 18 years ago in *Brown v. Board of Education* was something very different: the right to be free of legally imposed segregation.

In the Charlotte case last April, Chief Justice Burger quoted from the *Brown* opinion the central passage disapproving the old doctrine of deliberate separation of the races. The chief justice said the lower court in the Charlotte situation had used population ratios only as a "starting point" to overcome the entrenched vestiges of a segregated system. He added:

"If we were to read the holding of the District Court to require, as a matter of substantive constitutional right, any particular degree of racial balance or mixing, that approach would be disapproved and we would be obliged to reverse."

What has happened, in the view of many qualified lawyers, is that some lower courts have gone wrong. They have not heeded Chief Justice Burger's admonition against raising racial balance to the status of a constitutional right. They have slurred the distinction between school segregation imposed by deliberate policy and one-race schools resulting from neighborhood patterns. They have called for busing to overcome both situations.

In these circumstances, public concern about busing is wholly understandable. The suburban family that thinks its children are going to be taken 50 miles by bus every day to an inner-city school may well be frightened. And it is clear enough that many Americans today do think just that, however baseless lawyers may believe their fears to be.

A President interested in leading his country past such a divisive problem might have made it the occasion for an imaginative program to deal with the difficulties of race and public education in our cities. That would mean money, lots of it, and a recognition that money is not enough—that we do not know how to reach many children in our urban environment. It would mean commitment and effort.

Political Issue

But instead of trying to deal with the social and educational failure of inner-city schools, the source of so much of the concern about busing, he chose over a two-year period to make busing itself the issue. He chose politics.

Even the other night, when he talked to the country on television, Mr. Nixon could have sought to defuse the issue. He could have done so by explaining and assuring. He might, for example, have said that our national effort to end segregation has been a noble and necessary one—as it has—but that we must not be insensitive to other values. He might have expressed confidence in the ultimate judgment of the Supreme Court.

What he did do was to raise fantasy devils in the minds of his listeners—intractable judges, "social planners who insist on more busing even at the cost of better education." He projected himself as the White Knight who would save the people from the courts and from the Constitution.

It would be hard to imagine a more cynical or more dangerous use of presidential power in our democracy with its legal tradition than to challenge the ideas of law. It is up to the lawyers now, and the others who care, to understand that the issue is no longer busing; it is the legal order.

China's Great Problem

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—China has fooled everybody once again. The return of Russia's chief negotiator to Peking, Leonid Ilyich, only a couple of weeks after President Nixon's visit, shows that the Chinese have been able to play the Russians off against the Americans. The widely heralded war between Moscow and Peking is not about to take place.

But there is shaping up here a dramatic internal clash that cannot be avoided so easily. It has to do with modernizing agriculture, and it engages the basic life style of the country and its leadership outlook for years to come.

The starting point is the enormous progress already made in agriculture here during the past two decades. Rarely, if ever, has there been such a shortening of rivers, such a digging of canals and irrigation ditches, such a taming of fields and reforestation of arid plains. Thanks to these public works, the age-old problem of famine is now licked in this country. China can feed herself.

Population Growing

But progress breeds pressure for more progress. Despite some birth-control measures, including a surprisingly effective plan by Mao Tse-tung for late marriages, the population keeps on growing. Output of food and fiber has to grow apace, the more so as millions of Chinese now want to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

But progress cannot be achieved simply by more application of the old methods. The quick and easy gains in farm output made through public works are about at an end.

Neither does there seem to be much of a future in Chairman Mao's idea of sending city people to the countryside to increase production. The peasants I have talked to make it pretty clear that as farmers the city people are great city people.

With these openings closed off,

the obvious way to keep up growth in agriculture is to follow the example of the rest of the world. This is to use fertilizer and tractors on a big scale to increase production, while also building roads and making vehicles available for moving the stuff. As Chen Yun-kuei, the leader of the model village of Tachai, put it in a chat the other day: "The only way out is to mechanize agriculture."

But Chinese industry is not now in a good position to meet these needs. Production of chemical fertilizer seems particularly backward. A plant I visited in Nanjing is still using machinery installed in the 1930s.

Instructions to peasants emphasize the use of cornstalks or manure rather than synthetic fertilizers. As to tractors and trucks, the output depends heavily on steel production. Chinese production is now very low—21 million tons annually or about 15 percent of what the United States turns out. And much of the existing Chinese plant, set up in the countryside during the Great Leap Forward period after 1958, seems to be highly uneconomic.

Two good possibilities do exist for rapid expansion of the industrial base for agriculture in China. This country could enter the world market in a big way and acquire through trade—and even more on credit—the know-how, capital and equipment necessary for mechanization of the countryside. Equally, China could now put decisive emphasis on investment in heavy industry, notably in steel and oil, after the fashion of the United States, Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union.

The rub there is the Chinese life style. The ethic of modern China is the ethic of peasant masses. It features the country over the city; work with the hands over work with the head; the simple over the complex; the native over the foreign.

Bonn and French A-Weapon

Deploying Pluton

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—With the French tactical nuclear missile Pluton now tested and ready to be turned over to the French Army, serious difficulties have broken out between France and West Germany over its deployment with French forces stationed in West Germany.

The West Germans are insisting on some kind of "double-key" arrangement that would give them a say in any French use of Pluton in West Germany. French Defense Minister Michel Debré, however, has refused to allow any West German participation, insisting that Pluton stay under French orders alone.

The situation has become exceedingly awkward, and given rise in French military circles to a controversy over French military policy. Alexandre Sanguinetti, chairman of the National Assembly's Defense Commission, has even gone so far as to recommend that the French forces in West Germany be brought home.

One of Mr. Sanguinetti's main concerns is the two French divisions stationed in West Germany, which are surrounded by NATO forces equipped with the tactical U.S. missile Honest John. In the event of war, these NATO forces would be expected to use their missiles, logically drawing the enemy's tactical nuclear response, which would also fall on the heads of the non-nuclear French.

Back to 1966

The origins of the present problem go back to 1966, when the French withdrew from NATO and were relieved of the Honest John, which until then had been in their hands as part of the integrated NATO military structure. The French then decided to embark on their own tactical missile program, which resulted in Pluton, a 10-to-20-kiloton weapon with a 75-mile range fired from the AMX-30 tank.

At the outset, development of Pluton appeared to be incongruous with French military strategy. NATO had gradually adopted a doctrine of flexible response in which classic forces and tactical nuclear weapons played an important role. The French, however, maintained—and still do—the doctrine of massive retaliation, in which a weapon such as Pluton would have no conceivable role.

French military philosophy evolved considerably in these years following the NATO withdrawal. The late Gen. Charles Ailleret, then chief of staff, said on several occasions that tactical nuclear weapons would only bring "destruction of the battlefield," and that the only credible effect of its strategic nuclear forces, the long-range missiles in the silos of the Plateau d'Albion, and the nuclear weapons carried in French bombers and submarines.

So why Pluton? Mr. Sanguinetti has charged that the real reason for developing it was to pacify the French Army generals, annoyed that the army had no nuclear arms and jealous of the navy and air force with their monopoly on these weapons.

If there was any real justification for Pluton it was to re-equip the French divisions in West Germany, which had lost command and control with tactical nuclear fire if they received any. It would make no sense to equip the

French Army in Alsace-Lorraine with the Pluton, for then its 75-mile range would carry it on the heads of NATO forces rather than the potential enemy coming from the East.

Shortly before his death, however, Gen. Ailleret came up with this problem with his famous and short-lived doctrine of "all azimuths." This doctrine, which Gen. de Gaulle sanctioned for political reasons, held that the enemy might not come from the East, in other words it might be NATO itself that attacked France. This kind of thinking at least provided some justification for Pluton, but "all azimuths" since has quietly disappeared, and the potential enemy is now once again expected to come from the East.

But the problem of Pluton has not disappeared, and neither has that of the French forces in West Germany. Mr. Sanguinetti is suggesting that the French evacuate West Germany, was simply carrying out its logical conclusion: French military doctrine, which is to stay out of any European conflict as long as possible, or until it is clear that the enemy has designs on France; then in attack with full strategic might, that is, massive retaliation.

The West Germans have every reason to desire that the French stay in West Germany and that they equip their 50,000 men there with Pluton. For West Germany has no doubts as to the direction from which the potential enemy would come, and the French nuclear presence would be that much more of a guarantee.

Helmut Schmidt, Bonn's defense minister, has not been too demanding in his talks with the French. He wants the same sort of arrangement that the West Germans have with NATO, that is, that somewhere along the line a West German would be involved in the decision to fire the nuclear weapon. For Michel Debré, French defense minister, however, this is integrated command, the reason the French pulled out of NATO. The West Germans argue that they are talking about only 50,000 men—10 percent of French armed forces—but even this is too much for Mr. Debré. For the moment, then, Pluton will go to the Alsace-Lorraine command.

There is a curious paradox here. The West Germans don't like the French military doctrine, think it borders on neutrality, and would like to see the French more engaged in NATO and in West Germany. They would like to see French troops right up to the East German border instead of laying back at Baden-Baden as they do.

But the French also have their suspicions. They wonder why the West Germans insist on a double key if they really want Pluton in West Germany. The French often ask themselves about Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik and if it won't gradually tempt West Germany away from NATO and the West, and this prospect is not a pleasant one here. Thus does each nation fear the other's neutrality.

—Letters—

Buckley Backed

I was delighted to read the Evans-Novak column, (25 March 16) regarding Mr. Buckley. For weeks I had been asking myself how come Buckley writes so critically about the China situation, when Nixon, when Mao has broken the Congress and he has also chosen to go to China as a columnist?

Mr. Buckley made it perfectly clear—he was a "not-for-sale." It is rare indeed to find someone who is honest these days. The cliché that everyone has is "price proved wrong in Buckley's case. I never was a fan of his, except a great admirer of his knowledge and command of the English language. But I said "bravo" to Mr. Buckley for having the courage of his convictions and not allow himself to be bullied into submission.

CYNTHIA CRIBBS.

Rome.

Gibraltar Tenants

What would Janos Latorai do with the Gibraltar tenants? Kick them out or throw them in jail like the Basques and others in opposition to the Spanish regime? How does he feel about Spanish Ceuta and Melilla, Moroccan territory—of the matter Spanish Sahara?

Tenants of Gibraltar have in Gibraltar almost as long as the tenants of the United States have been in the U.S.A.

NOBUCHIKI MORIMOTO

Tangier.

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Defense Files Protest Memo

Both Sides Rest Their Cases In Trial of Anti-War Activists

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24 (UPI).—Both sides rested today in the trial of Catholic priest Philip Berrigan and six other anti-war activists.

The prosecution was the first to rest its case after having produced 24 witnesses. The defense presented no witness.

After the prosecution rested, defense attorneys promptly filed a memorandum with U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman charging that the defendants were being prosecuted "not for their conduct alone, but principally to vindicate the director of the FBI and the Justice Department."

They have been prosecuted, said the attorneys, because of a "malice that arose because of the defendants' candid criticism of the government's war in Indo-China and because of their outspoken dedication to civil disobedience as a way of bringing the war to a halt."

The defense also moved to dismiss the indictment on grounds that the prosecution had failed to prove a conspiracy against the government.

Defense lawyers then rested their case. Judge Herman said closing arguments would be held Monday.

The case presented by the government in 24 days is based primarily on the testimony of Boyd F. Douglas Jr., who befriended Father Berrigan in 1970 when both were prisoners at Lewisburg, Pa. Federal Penitentiary.

No one other than Douglas has testified, so far, that any of the defendants ever discussed the kidnapping of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

The conspiracy with which the seven are charged also is said to include a plot to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices in several states.

Douglas and two other witnesses testified that they had been told that Father Berrigan and the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, a Baltimore parish priest, in early April, 1970, entered the tunnel system under the Forrestal build-

ing in Washington to inspect the tunnels. No one, however, has testified to seeing them in the tunnels.

Only defendant John Theodore Glick has been linked to any of the three selective service raids cited in the indictment.

Mr. Glick is charged with part of the conspiracy, and he will serve as his own attorney at a separate trial. He was convicted for the September, 1970, raid on federal offices in Rochester, N.Y., one of the three raids cited in the indictment, and served a prison term for that conviction.

FBI fingerprint examiners testified yesterday that fingerprints of Mr. Glick and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, another defendant, were found on leaflets left at the scene of June, 1970, draft office raids in Delaware.

Letters written by Sister McAlister, which were smuggled to Father Berrigan by Douglas, mention the Delaware raids and describe her role in the raids. She was not arrested for the raids at the time they occurred, although the FBI had prior information about them through the letters and through telephone calls Douglas said she made to him from Delaware at the time of the raids.

Other letters written by the defendants in the fall of 1970 and introduced as evidence indicate that plans for a kidnapping and the "tunnels project" didn't develop. In direct testimony, only Douglas's reports of conversations with a few of the defendants in the fall of 1970 indicate that the idea of a kidnapping—suggested in the last two letters he smuggled for Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister before Father Berrigan was transferred to Danbury Federal Prison—touched upon a possible conspiracy.

The last of 21 FBI agents to testify in the trial told the jury yesterday that he found Father Wenderoth's fingerprints on Army demolitions manuals. Douglas testified that he posed as a "demolitions expert" and gave the manuals to Father Wenderoth. The priest, Douglas said, told him he had copied the contents.

Heikal Claims Israel, Jordan Agreed on Secret Peace Plan

BEIRUT, March 24 (AP).—Israel and Jordan have agreed to set up an "Islamic Vatican" in the walled old Arab city of Jerusalem, as part of a secret peace plan, Heikal said today.

Under the alleged agreement, Israel will return the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River to King Hussein, but will maintain paramilitary settlements and military patrols along the Jordan River, said Cairo's leading newspaper editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal.

In his weekly article in Al-Ahram, Mr. Heikal said that the agreement was worked out in a secret meeting King Hussein held with Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon in October, 1970.

The two men met in a car in Wadi Araba, south of the Dead Sea, and agreed to put the accord into effect once Egypt and Israel reached an interim settlement to reopen the Suez Canal, Mr. Heikal said.

Delayed Implementation
"But when no canal settlement was reached, the implementation of the Hussein-Allon agreement had to be delayed," he added.

The two countries, however, are now taking steps to put the accord into effect, despite repeated official denials, said Mr. Heikal.

He said these steps are the Israeli-sponsored municipal elections on the West Bank and Hussein's recently announced plan to make the region a semi-autonomous Palestinian state federated with Jordan in a United Arab Kingdom under the Hashemite throne.

Mr. Heikal said these were other points of the agreement: The municipal councils produced by the West Bank elections will assume political powers as representatives of Palestine to effect the Israel-Jordan settlement.

The Palestinian Jerusalem municipality will have jurisdiction over the holy places in the walled Arab city, in the form of an "Islamic Vatican" over which the flag of Hussein's United Arab Kingdom will be flown. The rest of the city will remain incorporated with Israel.

Israeli forces are to pull out from the whole of the West Bank, except the area of Qalqilya, the closest Arab town to Tel Aviv, which will be annexed by Israel.

Israel is to maintain a string of paramilitary settlements along the Jordan River and will have the right to send military patrols through the West Bank to these settlements to insure their security.

Apart from the Israeli patrols, the entire West Bank is to be demilitarized and no Arab forces will be allowed to cross the Jordan River.

At a later stage, an exchange of population is to be programmed under which Jews living in the West Bank will be repatriated to Israel and the Arab population of Israel will be moved to the West Bank.

The West Bank is to be given an overland corridor to the occupied Gaza Strip.

Madrid Lawyers Demanding Safeguards in Political Cases

MADRID, March 24 (UPI).—More than 1,200 Madrid lawyers have added their voices to a growing chorus of demands for reform in Spain.

In a stormy eight-hour session, an extraordinary meeting of the Madrid Bar Association last night approved a six-point program aimed at safeguarding traditional freedoms of the profession and at ending alleged harassment of defense lawyers, especially in political cases.

The measures proposed by the lawyers are the latest demand by an influential group for reform in Spain. Sweeping political and social reforms were advocated in several recent conferences of church leaders.

The Bar Association was called into session because of complaints by lawyers that new legislation, especially the amended public order laws, are making the exercise of their profession increasingly difficult. Lawyers have complained that they have been held in contempt of court for what they considered legitimate defense tactics, and that they were ruled out of order when questioning defendants on details of their arrest or treatment.

The program was approved by acclamation and passed to the bar's governing board for further action. Its main points:

• Defense lawyers are to be given access to prisoners at any time after their arrest or sentencing.

• The Bar Association must aid any of its members who are arrested or become the subject of other action by the authorities.

• The Bar Association must become the only body empowered



Wreckage of school bus in which at least three children were killed and 43 injured rests astride Penn Central tracks after being rammed, cut in two and dragged 1,000 feet by an 83-car freight train yesterday in Congers, N.Y., 25 miles north of New York City.

Allon Softens Israel's Stand Against Hussein's Proposals

TEL AVIV, March 24 (Reuters).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon today softened Israel's rejection of King Hussein's proposals for a federation of the two banks of the Jordan River.

Expressing his own views in an interview published here, Mr. Allon said he had no quarrel with the Jordanian monarch's concept of a federation.

"On the contrary, it may be easier to find a solution to what is called the 'Palestinian problem' in the framework of a federation than in other ways," Mr. Allon told the Israeli newspaper Maariv.

But, like other Israeli leaders, Mr. Allon firmly rejected what he described as King Hussein's map for the future borders between Israel and Jordan.

Complete Withdrawal
King Hussein's plan, as announced in Amman 10 days ago, envisaged a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Jordanian areas they occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The king's proposal on borders must be rejected before new discussions about an Amman or Mahdus," Mr. Allon said.

He called it strange that King Hussein had failed to mention a peace settlement with Israel as a prerequisite for the establishment of the federation.

Mr. Allon dismissed as "a joke" the king's reference to Jerusalem as capital of the Palestinian province in the projected federation.

The Israeli leader proposed instead that Israel could grant a special status to Moslem and Christian holy places in Jerusalem, which would remain a united city and the capital of Israel.

Moslem Interests
"If we negotiate a peace settlement with Jordan, we would have to regard Jordan as representing the Moslem interest in the holy places in Jerusalem, but if our partners to the nego-

tations would be the Palestinians within the West Bank, then we would regard them as Islam's representatives in the holy places," Mr. Allon remarked.

The deputy premier outlined his own blueprint for a settlement, saying that the "Allon Plan" for an Israeli-Jordanian peace was compatible with Hussein's idea of a federation.

Under the "Allon Plan," he said, Israel would be defended from a military attack from the east by the Jordan River, which would serve as an anti-tank ditch, as well as by a "security belt" along the river.

Strategic Slopes
The security belt, 14 to 24 kilometers from north to south, would be impenetrable to armor because of its strategic slopes dropping from the heights of the mountain range to the valley below.

Mr. Allon's remarks were seen here as reflecting a more moderate approach to the king's proposals than that of Premier Golda Meir, who told the Knesset last week that the king's plan "cannot serve as a basis for an agreement."

But observers here said the reactions of Mrs. Meir and her deputy may not be wide apart, since the premier had also left the door open for negotiations and a settlement.

Park in Paris Reopened to All After Youth Ban

PARIS, March 24 (UPI).—The Luxembourg Gardens, the popular Left Bank park closed earlier this week and reopened Wednesday under tight police guard, were given back to the public today.

The gardens were ordered closed by Alain Poirer, president of the Senate, following student disturbances last week. They were reopened Wednesday to women with children and the elderly, with police under orders to keep out potential troublemakers.

Today the police at the gates were withdrawn, without explanation. However, heavy police guards were patrolling inside the gardens. Mr. Poirer's action did not sit well with all Paris officialdom. One city councillor called it a "unilateral" act that had "upset many mothers unable to accompany their children to the gardens."

Meanwhile, 23 policemen and an undetermined number of students were injured during clashes in the Latin Quarter today.

Most of the injured policemen were hit by missiles thrown from the roof of the university's science faculty by leftist youths, or thrown in street encounters. Strong forces of riot police were stationed throughout the area.

Italian Admiral Named Head of NATO Navy

NAPLES, March 24 (Reuters).—Italian Adm. Giuseppe Fighini, 61, today took over as commander of allied naval forces in southern Europe from Adm. Gino Biondelli, who resigned earlier this month to stand as a neo-Fascist candidate in Italy's general election in May.

Adm. Fighini, who will be based in Naples, has been Italy's deputy defense chief of staff and was due to become head of the Italian Navy when he was transferred instead to the NATO command.

Czechs Find Mass Grave

VIENNA, March 24 (AP).—A mass grave containing about 3,000 skeletons of persons who died probably during World War II was discovered in Czechoslovakia's northern Bohemia region, the news agency CTK reported today. A prisoner-of-war camp had been located near the site.

Soviets Assail U.S. on Sick UN Employee

Russian's Bid for Asylum Discounted

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 24 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik, in a letter released by the UN yesterday, complained to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the United States illegally detained a mentally ill Russian member of the UN Secretariat.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush said that the case was "not as represented in Mr. Malik's letter."

Michael V. Belov, according to the U.S. version, approached two New York policemen on Feb. 23 and asked for political asylum. The New York Police Department turned him over to the U.S. Immigration Service, where a psychiatrist found him mentally ill, and he was returned to Soviet authorities.

According to Mr. Malik's version, Mr. Belov, leaving his home on Feb. 23 "in an advanced state of nervous agitation," was arrested, and Soviet authorities were not allowed to see him for 36 hours.

Seen by Psychiatrist
Eventually, according to Mr. Malik, a psychiatric expert was summoned from Washington to examine Mr. Belov, who then was surrendered to Soviet authorities, showing "signs of acute pathological aggressiveness."

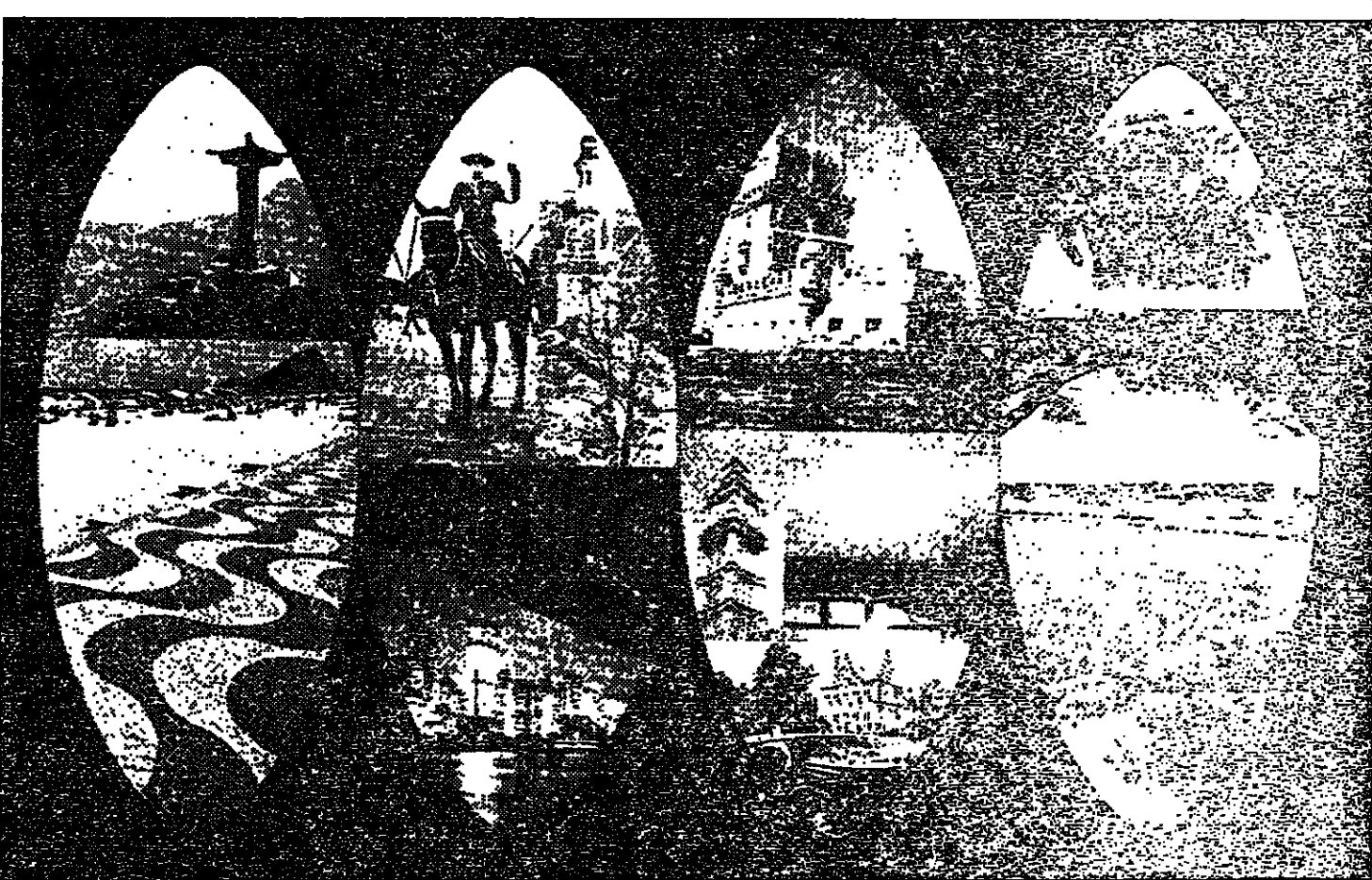
When Mr. Belov "became a real threat to his wife and daughter" at his home on March 1, New York police called by neighbors refused to intervene, Mr. Malik said.

The Soviet mission eventually returned Mr. Belov to Moscow, but the action of the U.S. authorities, Mr. Malik complained, caused him to miss his Aeroflot plane and wait three days for the next flight.

"The U.S.S.R. mission to the United Nations is obliged to draw your attention both to this inhumane and brutal treatment by the U.S. authorities of a sick official of the UN Secretariat and a national of the U.S.S.R. and to their openly hostile and provocative attempts to use a person suffering from an acute mental illness, as was acknowledged even by the American doctor, for unseemly purposes against the Soviet Union," Mr. Malik wrote.

2 Die in Times Square

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—A construction worker and a window washer were killed yesterday when hit by a steel crane that fell from the top of a 54-story building under construction in Times Square and landed on a ninth-floor setback.



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Obituaries

Balenciaga, 77, Leader of Fashion World

From Wire Dispatches

VALENCIA, Spain, March 24.—Fashion designer Cristobal Balenciaga, 77, whose clients included queens and the wives of presidents, died early today of a heart attack.

The Spanish-born couturier, who briefly came out of four years of retirement last month to design a wedding dress for the granddaughter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, "quietly passed away" in an intensive-care ward of the Sacred Family Hospital shortly after midnight, his longtime personal assistant said.

Balenciaga suffered an infarctus yesterday morning in a seaside hotel at the resort of Javea, where he often spent winter vacations. He was rushed 55 miles to the Valencia hospital in his chauffeur-driven limousine and died of a heart stoppage after having made a brief recovery.

"The death was a total surprise to me," said Ramon Esparza, 47, a former fashion designer who had been Balenciaga's personal assistant since 1948.

"The master appeared to be in excellent health. He was still very sports-minded, loved to ski and to swim and kept himself in shape with physical exercise."

Burial in Guearia
Balenciaga will be buried in the small Basque town of Guearia, where he was born, Mr. Esparza said.

The tall, brown-and-white-haired fashion designer's clients included Spain's last queen, Victoria Eugenia, Queen Fabiola of Belgium, Princess Grace of Monaco, the Duchess of Windsor, Mrs. Carmen Franco, the Begum Aga Khan, Marlene Dietrich, Elizabeth Taylor and Barbara Hutton.

In addition to Mr. Esparza, Balenciaga's former fashion director, Gerard Chueca, was at his bedside when he died. When Balenciaga closed his Paris haute couture house, Mr. Chueca came to Madrid to open a small fashion house bearing Balenciaga's name.

Balenciaga was regarded as one of the most influential fashion designers of recent times and was popular with both manufacturers and private clients.

Fisherman's Son

Born the son of a fisherman and a village dressmaker, Balenciaga opened his first fashion house in San Sebastian in 1918, when he was 21. He moved to Madrid in 1932 and to Paris in 1937. The Spanish government awarded him its highest nonmilitary decoration, the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Isabel the Catholic.

Balenciaga retired in 1968. He no longer closed the doors of his Paris fashion house on the Avenue George V than he was besieged by museums, including the Metropolitan in New York, asking him for his dresses.



Cristobal Balenciaga

The Carnavalet in Paris staged a retrospective of Balenciaga dresses called "Trente Ans de Règne de Balenciaga" (Thirty Years of Balenciaga's Reign).

The Carnavalet owns Balenciaga dresses dating back to 1937, given by famous customers.

But Balenciaga gave his personal collection to the Costume Museum in Barcelona. The most important dress of the lot is a stage costume he designed for Josephine Baker in 1938.

Admired by Schiaparelli

Elsa Schiaparelli, retired great of the world of haute couture and a contemporary of Balenciaga, said today, "I admired him enormously."

"Before anything else he was a great tailor: his cut was unique. His clothes never went out of style. I still own and wear my Balenciaga clothes."

Designer Marc Bohan of the Christian Dior salon said Balenciaga was "one of the greatest designers of this epoch."

Balenciaga's rival during the last decade of his work in Paris, designer Hubert de Givenchy, was "so affected by Balenciaga's death

that he remained at home in seclusion today," Givenchy's secretary said.

The Givenchy and Balenciaga salons were across the street from each other.

In London, Matill, Swiss-born dressmaker who was a close friend of Balenciaga, said, "He was the greatest designer ever. There was never anyone like Balenciaga. He was always at least two years in advance of fashion."

Said designer Pierre Balmain, referring to the dress for Gen. Franco's granddaughter, "Balenciaga's life ended like a presentation of a high-fashion collection, with the wedding gown."

Mikhail N. Kedrov

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP).—Mikhail N. Kedrov, 79, a prominent Soviet actor and director for the past half-century, has died. Tass reported last night. It did not give the cause or date of the death.

Mr. Kedrov, a student of famed Russian director Konstantin Stanislavsky, joined the Moscow Art Theater in 1924. He was chief director from 1946 until 1955, when he went into semi-retirement but held a post as director.

Mr. Kedrov held the Order of Lenin, this country's highest civilian award, and four Stalin Prizes, now called the State Prize.

Poorest Nations Named by UN

GENEVA, March 24 (AP).—The UN conference on Trade and Development champion of the less developed countries, today published its official list of what it considers the very poorest among them.

UNCTAD explained that its yardstick for defining them was based on three criteria: a per capita gross domestic product across national product minus export products of less than \$100 a year, a share of manufacturing in the gross domestic product of less than 10 percent, and less than 20 percent literacy.

The UNCTAD list was:

Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.

Asia and Oceania: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Sikkim, Western Samoa, Yemen, Latin America: Haiti.

U.S. Aid for Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The United States has donated \$36 million to the United Nations for its humanitarian relief program in Bangladesh, the State Department announced yesterday.

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beene and de la renta
and parris and
cardin and brooks
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THE ART MARKET

Changing Tastes Explain Ups and Downs of Prices

By Souren Melikian
PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—The 18th century is having its troubles in the sales rooms. Price vagaries have auctioneers and dealers alike scrambling for explanations.

For example, the pleasant stock-in-trade Louis XVI armchair is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of. But rococo candlesticks (or 19th-century imitations thereof) are going like hotcakes. Yet when both sorts of objects belong to the same period, why such sharp differences?

It seems to me that the reason must lie in contemporary tastes. Seventeenth and 18th-century art is all very well so long as it fits in modern decors.

Support for this contention came Wednesday at a mixed sale conducted by Jean-Louis Picaud at Hotel Drouot. The auction included a well-balanced mixture of porcelain, terracotta and bronzes of the 18th and 19th centuries and the usual assortment of decorative vases, clocks, mirrors, chandeliers, chairs, commodes and the like—from different sources.

This is the sort of sale that isn't advertised—hence, professionals usually outnumber private buyers and, therefore, prices may be considered realistic, a faithful reflection of current values.

The first two lots proved that

values have drastically changed. First was a charming pair of urn-shaped vases in the Louis XVI taste. They had probably been done in the early 18th century although the catalogue was silent on the point. With garlands of flowers and ribbons, the two vases were perfectly suited to the traditional French home. Yet the lot was knocked down at 174 francs—about half the price of similar vases three or four years ago.

This lot was followed by a porcelain bowl from Canton, decorated with strolling women, butterflies, etc., in the usual hideous pink and greens so in favor with European collectors in the late 18th century. The bowl was mounted in the worst kind of Napoleon III gilt brass. Yet it made 384 francs.

In 1968, the prices of these two lots would have been reversed. The change, in my view, is because the well-balanced, soft-looking Louis XVI urns were too mild and classical in feeling to suit the tastes of the 1970s. These vases were in the well-bred 18th-century style with delicate shades and fine chiseling—a style that seems doomed for the present on the European art market.

On the other hand, the Canton porcelain was gaudy, obvious and baroque—and just what buyers are after these days.

Throughout the sale, high

prices were paid for every piece that had a strong rococo stamp—regardless of period and authenticity.

A porcelain bracket clock (Lot 5), made during Napoleon III's reign and bearing Jacob Petit's mark, was sold for a whopping 3,100 francs. It, at least, had style and bore a well-known craftsman's signature.

In contrast was a *garniture de cheminée*, consisting of a large clock and two matching vases mounted in rococo ormolu. It had practically nothing to recommend it. The expert, Jean-Pierre Dille, had rightly labelled it "late 19th century," which in salesroom parlance is verging on the abusive. Mr. Dille specified, as the objects were presented, that the vases had flaws and had suffered "minor accidents"—traditionally the kiss of death for porcelain of any kind. The final bid was 5,300 francs—at least five times what a similar object would have brought in 1968. In case one were tempted to attribute this absurd price to a renewed interest in 19th-century art, here is another example:

A large Kang-hsi period (late 17th century) "trumpet vase," also mounted in ormolu, came up for sale shortly after the mantelpiece set. The neck had been sawed off, destroying the original balance. The mounting was a Napoleon III imitation of Louis XV

rococo. This did not prevent a dealer from happily coughing up 8,100 francs for it.

Several other crazy prices were paid for much the same kind of thing. A pair of small vases in Meissen porcelain, optimistically dated to the 18th century, with nasty gilt iron mountings, rose to 6,700 francs, two-thirds more than the auctioneer had expected. A pair of scrawny looking wall lights in porcelain and painted iron, *en partie du XVIIIème siècle*—meaning probably that some of the flowers were indeed 18th-century but most of the rest, recent—fetched 7,500 francs, another huge price.

None of this was due to any general inflationary tendency. The romantic and classic objects were inexpensive. Two examples illustrate the point.

Three lots, each consisting of five boxes in gilt papier maché and glass of the romantic period were knocked down at 464, 440 and 444 francs respectively—less than half the current price in the trade. A superb table clock of the Louis XIV period made at Besume by Midol fetched only 3,800 francs—a bargain. It would have been reasonable at twice the price.

The traditional criteria, it would seem, for 18th and 19th-century art have changed drastically. To tempt buyers, objects and furni-

One of a pair of red porphyry vases sold at Drouot for 23,600 francs.



ture have to be sold in outline with strong color contrasts and a rococo touch. Period seems to be beside the point. Two magnificent Louis XIV vases, carved from solid red porphyry sold for 23,600 francs—they had the right "baroque" curves.

In my opinion, Louis XVI and Napoleon I furniture will probably be dropping in price. Contemporary furniture and settings are having an effect on the art market—simplified outlines and sharp contrasts in modern decors make buyers less receptive to the subtleties of relief and color that characterized an older tradition. Traditional art and art objects will continue to find markets so long as they have something bold enough about them to appeal to contemporary taste. A general

reshuffle of art market values seems to be in the offing.

The first auction held in Germany under British auspices took place Monday at Christie's, 11 Alte Pempelfort, Düsseldorf. A pair of pistols by Nicolas Noël Boutot sold for 15,800 guineas.

Today, in London, Christie's had a successful old masters sale. A still life—roses, tulips and other flowers in a glass bowl—by Jaco David de Haem broke the previous world record price of 20,000 guineas (Christie's, July, 1971) by making exactly twice that sum. But a portrait by Frans Hals was bought in at 18,000 guineas—the reason being that few Hals portraits are so boringly conventional.

PARIS MOVIES

Rimbaud's Life—Catalogue Of Movie-Making Don'ts

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—The cinema is an unlikely medium for literary biography. Imagine a movie about Shakespeare or Sophocles or Flaubert or Dr. Johnson. There have been a few successful exceptions—the Soviet films on the early struggles of Gorky and Pushkin. A Syrian film is being prepared in England and John Huston has considered Tolstoy as a screen hero. In general, how-

ever the painter or the composer is a more reliable candidate for the camera.

"Une Saison en Enfer" (at the Paramount-Elysees) is a warning, a veritable catalogue of cautions, a dictionary of don'ts. Borrowing Rimbaud's fine title, the film would relate the poet's biography, but it so constantly interrupts itself that it is never clear whether he is in Ougaden, in Brussels, in London, in Paris or back on his family farm in Charleville. The presentation makes Rimbaud indistinguishable from Trader Horn shadowed by a checkered past.

The film begins neither at the beginning nor at the end, but idiosyncratically in the middle with Rimbaud's arrival in Africa. During an introductory gun-marketing expedition we are flashed back to his adolescence when he is contemplating quitting home. Thereafter the action alternates bafflingly between Abyssinia and choppy glimpses of the Verlaine-Rimbaud association. At the finish, Rimbaud with an infected leg is being carried across the desert to the beating of jungle drums. His moving death in a Marseilles hospital with his sister attending him has been overlooked by the scriptwriter, who also neglects to conclude the Verlaine chapter.

Terence Stamp, who in no way resembles the portraits of the chubby, peasant boy of genius, has been cast as the poet who experienced in actuality though not in this movie such thrilling adventures in art and in life.

As a concession to Rimbaud's maturer years his hair is powdered silver. Jean-Claude Braly's Verlaine is largely a matter of whiskers, but these have a reality missing from the stilted scenes in which he is forced to appear.

Maurice Jarre composed the score, but Melis Rist's direction betrays its occasional lack of old-fashioned restraint. It is suited to the Verlaine-Rimbaud interludes, but what could be more absurd, trite and corny than the sudden outburst of a full-scaled orchestra in the midst of the sandy wasteland? A Sousa march would have been about as appropriate. It is difficult to recall a more inept scenario than this one with its awful hanging of one of literature's most eloquent pages. The photography with its impressionistic compositions to capture period flavor is this lamentable motion picture's only asset.

In "Cowboys" (at the Mercury in English) the familiar Western formula has been slightly altered. As all of John Wayne's hired help have deserted his cattle ranch to join the gold



Brily as Verlaine, left, Terence Stamp as Rimbaud.

rush, he is driven to employing schoolboys as his aides in making a dangerous trek across bandit-infested territory. Wayne acting as a sort of scoutmaster, trains the eager youngsters to ride and shoot and in the end they are all real he-men. Another innovation, a sop to permissive times, is the introduction of a wagon-load of prostitutes prowling the plains. The junior cowboys' curiosity is aroused, but they remain pure at least until the end of the journey. The film should please a vast audience, though some of us may feel that it meanders a bit on its long, long trail.

John Cassavetes' "Husbands" (at the Elysees-Lincoln II) is an honest sociological study of three married suburbanites, shocked into a consideration of their empty lives when one of the colleagues dies suddenly. They indulge in a drunken spree, but one of the trio shows such alarming violence—threatening his wife and mother-in-law with a kitchen knife—that his two comrades whisk him off to London.

Cassavetes has utilized the *cinéma-verité* technique, but though he succeeds in drawing a convincing picture of the troubled husbands, he never seems to know when to let go. He appears to have no selective judgment and his film could be cut in half to dramatic advantage.

Recently the U.S. government sponsored a film week in Rabat, offering a program of four films, each of them representing a type of American movie: a documentary, a Western, a fiction film and a science-fiction film. The quality of the entries varied, but collectively they permitted a very fair view of the American film production today.

The Moroccan public was pleased by the event, but rather disappointed by the films. There is always difficulty in choosing films for official showings, objections coming from all sides. A rather severe censorship prevails in Morocco. "Midnight Cowboy" has been banned and it is unlikely that "Carnal Knowledge" would be permitted release. But in the libraries there are countless American films that would be welcome and are of educational interest. Para Lorenz's camera poem of the Mississippi, "The River," and his "Flow That Broke the Plains," both made at government expense, would be ideally suited to such a program and Flaubert's "Louisiana Story" might be suggested.

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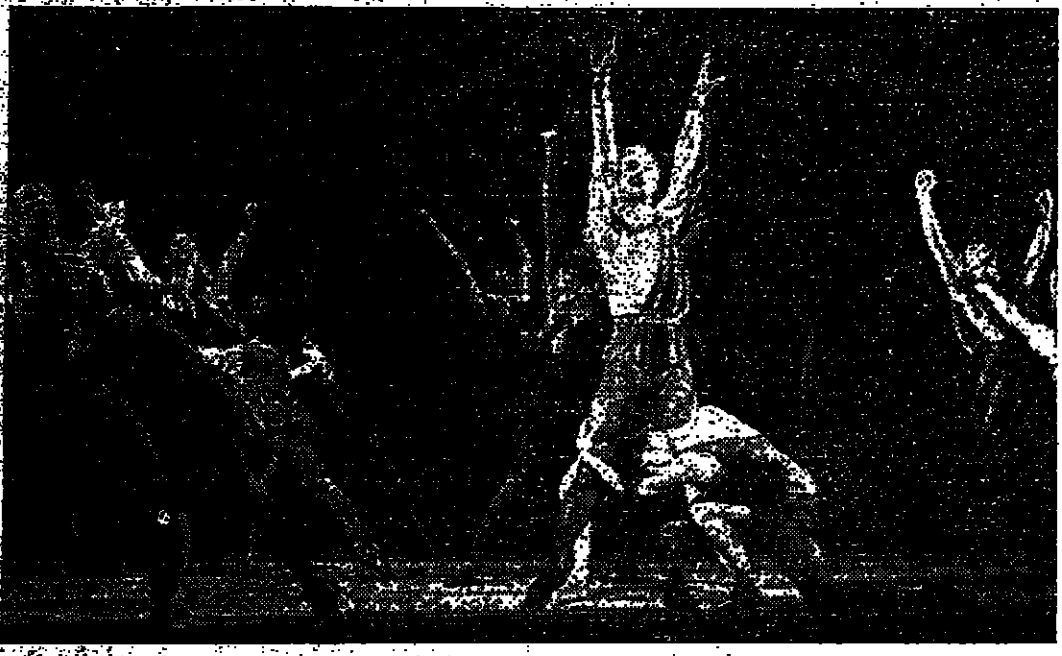
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COLUMBIA PICTURES

FRANCE-PARIS

ROMANIAN BAPTIST CHURCH 38 Rue des Bains, St. Michel-Matin. Sun, 11 a.m. From 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 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Rehearsing for "Spartacus," Ekaterina Maximova, Vladimir Vasiliev and Bolshoi troupe whose Paris season began Friday with "Swan Lake" at the Opéra. The first performance of "Spartacus" to music by Khachaturian takes place Sunday at the Opéra. "Giselle," "The Nutcracker" and "The Sleeping Beauty" are scheduled for April 18. The Bolshoi will dance at the Palais des Sports April 14-May 14.



In Paris—A Betrayal of Mark Rothko; In London—the Galleries

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, March 24 (IHT)—Exhibited under electric light in the sunlit bowels of the National Museum of Modern Art in Paris (to May 8), the paintings of Mark Rothko have been mutilated and his art betrayed.

When I visited a larger version of this exhibition in Rotterdam (IHT, Dec. 11-12, 1971), I saw the same works under both natural and artificial light. It was quite apparent then that at the level of formal economy the artist had attained, he relied entirely on the powerful yet finely tuned interrelationship of the broad areas of color to make his paintings live. The paintings were done in natural light and they die under electricity. The difference is comparable to that between a living person and a wax figure of him at Madame Tussauds.

The Paris exhibition is a further betrayal of Rothko because the light problem is not obvious to the visitor who has not seen his work under different conditions. Since much of what we see as art is dead anyway, a dead Rothko surprises no one.

The real surprise is how extraordinarily alive he is in his work, what an exceptional artist he is, beyond the aesthetic and the decorative level to which it is so easy to reduce him.

A profound and thoughtful person, he had a good awareness of the inherent vulnerability of art. A picture lives by companionship, he wrote, "expanding and quickening in the eyes of the sensitive observer. It dies by the same token. It is therefore a risky act to send it out into the world. How often it must be permanently impaired by the eyes of the unfeeling and the cruelty of the impotent who

would extend their affliction universally. It is of course deeply frustrating to have these 41 paintings in Paris under such conditions. Rothko's singular importance in the art of our century makes me want to urge you to see his work. But the conditions under which they are visible have reduced it to the level of aesthetic concepts and it is with the utmost reluctance that I now urge the contrary: Do not go to this exhibition. If you do, you will think you have seen Rothko and be abused. It is all the more a shame since the exhibition opens on the upper level with large windows to the north are now occupied by a show that would not have suffered at all from being presented under artificial light in the basement.

The difference one perceives under the two forms of lighting has nothing to do with a purist's concern with "authentic" colors. Simply, the colors one sees under sunlight have a perceptible pulse that envelops one and draws one into the frame of the painting—or makes it move out towards the viewer. It is this pulse that has been eliminated, because only natural light is capable of producing the relationship among the several fields of color. Rothko's magnificent achievement is that he has found a way of expressing the relationship between the individual and space that has all the breadth and intensity of what past centuries have been accustomed to expressing in a religious form. Something vital for our age is uttered in his canvases—something, as he knew and said, that could easily be negated and destroyed if it suited the viewer. It is a shame that the National Museum of Modern Art should have facilitated such a destruction by presenting these works as though they were goods that could be gauged, put into tins and consumed under any circumstances.

Other exhibitions in Paris include: Berthold, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to April 1. René Berthold makes use of sophisticated electronic gadgetry to endow his simple painted metal cut-outs with random movements. Cut-out clouds move about in relation to one another without any visible repetition in the cycle. Waves rise and fall and a dolphin appears (if you whistle or shout for him) but never at the same place.

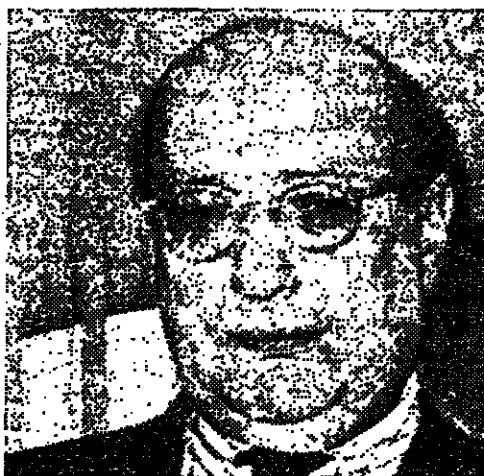
César, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to March 31. Having crushed second-hand automobiles in a hydraulic press and second-hand motorcycles too, César has now turned his pressing attention to brand new Honda motorcycles, neatly reducing them to a cube and setting them on a pedestal. Also a batch of toy motorcycles flattened out to

wafer thickness or otherwise mistreated.

Peire, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to April 8, and Galerie L55, 55 Rue de la Pompe, Paris 16, to March 31. Luc Peire's work makes use of an extremely simplified vocabulary of vertical lines and stripes on a unified ground. The Galerie

harmonious. Many of the former are Oriental in feeling; the latter are often concerned with the play of light on water. This is Struy's first show in England.

Moscow and the Crimea, Albany Gallery, 14 Mason's Yard, Duke St., London SW 1, to March 30. The Moscow part of this excellent show consists of a series of a



The late Mark Rothko: "It is a risky act to send (a painting) out into the world..."

de Varenne is exhibiting his recent paintings that make use of color, while the Galerie L55 is showing five very large works in black and white.

Bogartchew, Galerie Henri Benoit, 20 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to March 31. A curiously eclectic young sculptor, Bogartchew has produced quite a large number of works that could easily be attributed to several different artists. Nor are they successive phases of a career (the exhibition covers a period from 1956 to the present). The artist himself explains that the small "quasi-realistic" figures in bronze are preparatory studies for the larger "quasi-abstract" sculptures in marble, onyx, etc. There are good monumental qualities but no real surprises.

Moskovitchenko, Le Soleil dans la Tête, 10 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6, to April 2. Paintings and engravings by an artist who sticks to a couple of fundamental themes with occasionally forceful results. Stone walls without mortar such as one sees in the South of France are one theme; the other being carved old trees. I prefer his engravings and in particular the muscular trees. The paintings tend to be a black and olive transposition of the graphics (walls).

London

Pierre Struy, Madden Galleries, 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London W 1, to March 28. A self-taught draftsman and painter, Pierre Struy uses felt pens to draw on handmade silk paper. His thickly impastoed oils are painted with a palette knife. Drawings and oils are subtle and

Nicos Karagiannis, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock St., London W 1, to April 1.

Karagiannis is a musician and civil engineer as well as painter. His works have elements of music and engineering in them—he composes and constructs his expressionist oils, painted in somber and austere hues.

David Leverett, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., London W 1, to April 8. Leverett, who is having his ninth one-man show, has long been doing research on the effects and structure of color. This latest collection is of two-dimensional constructions and related gouaches and screenprints. His is an extremely austere art and one which appeals in the same manner as a mathematical formula or an especially lucid train of thought.

Gaston Bogartchew, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Forchester Place, London W 2, to April 8. Bogartchew was, until recently, a lyrical surrealist. These new works, in his first British exhibition, are based on an abstract symbolism—of the sphere as representing the individual; of space, representing man's travels in space. The sphere is sometimes liberated, sometimes oppressed by the amorphous mass of "the others" and sometimes fragmented. These are intensely interesting works and capable of providing the foundation for further symbolic flights.

Brower Hatcher, Kasmin Ltd., 18 New Bond St., London W 1, to April 8. Georgia-born, Hatcher studied

dozen handcolored aquatints of Moscow just before the Napoleonic invasion. They were made for the London-based publisher Ackermann. The Crimea is represented by an English artillery captain, Cospatrick Le Marchant Tupper, who served throughout the entire Crimean War. These have great delicacy and perception.

Vinca Kashyap, Gallery Petit, 523 Oxford St., London W 1, to April 1. Mrs. Kashyap, trained in Calcutta, has had four one-man shows in Canada and India—this is her first in England. She is an ardent colorist and combines, with apparent ease, the subtleties of Eastern painting with Western technique to make a personal and pleasing art of moods and impressions.

Course Postponed

PARIS, March 24 (IHT)—The Silva mind control course scheduled to begin in Paris this week-end (IHT, March 18-19) has been postponed to April 1. Details are available from Gerald L. Merklinger, 327 Fairwood Circle, Rochester, New York 14623.

IRVING MARDER

Insults in 5 Languages Now in 9th Printing

PARIS (IHT)—You're in a taxi in Rome, on your way to the airport, and you know in your bones that the driver is taking you via the Great Circle Route. Do you sit there tuning, unable even to attempt a protest? Certainly not. You take a deep breath and let him have it between the eyes: "Le dispiace prendere la via più diretta, non quella più cara?" (You're supposed to go the quickest way—not the most expensive). Or phonetically, Le deespe-ah-eh-eh prehn-deh-reh la vee-ah paw dee-reh-tiah, non keweh-lah pew cah rah?

You're in Paris, waiting in line to board a bus, and a Frenchman pushes brusquely ahead of you. Do you shrug it off, burning inwardly? No indeed: "Eh! Attends donc ton tour, payzan!" (Can't you wait for your turn, calf?) Phonetically, Eh, attan donk ton tour, payzan!

You're on the subway in Hamburg in mid-summer, squeezed between two passengers who apparently have never heard of deodorants. Do you suffer in silence? No, not you: "Pflui! Hier hat einer Käsefusse!" (Pffew! Someone here has smelly feet!) Phonetically, Phewee, heer haat ey-ner kaysefusse!

The key to this linguistic virtuosity is an indispensable little book called "The Insult Dictionary," and subtitled, "How to Be Abusive in Five Languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish." Published by Wolfe in London at 50 pence, "The Insult Dictionary"

recently went into a ninth printing—an eloquent index to the steadily rising level of understanding between nations.

This shrewdly devised volume is aimed at equipping the traveler abroad with everything he needs to break through the language barrier. Each chapter is devoted to one basic situation or locale, with four foreign equivalents listed for each English insult. Thus: At the Railway Station:

"I asked for a porter, not a pigmy." German: "Ich brauche einen Gepäckträger, keinen Zwerg." French: "Je veux un porteur, pas un gringalet." Italian: "Ho bisogno di un facchino, non di un pigmeo." Spanish: "He pedido un mazo, no un mequetrefe."

On the Underground, subway or Métro: "Kindly breathe your garlic over somebody else." German: "Pusten Sie, bitte, jemanden anderen mit Ihrem Knoblauch an."

At the hotel: "Careful with those pigskin suitcases—have some consideration for your family." French: "Hé, doucement avec ces valises en porc; t'as pas le respect de la famille, non?"

The chapter headed "On the Bus" seems to me particularly rewarding: "Get your slimy hands off my behind." German: "Nehmen Sie Ihr widerliche Hände von meinem Hintern weg." And also "You've gone past the bus stop, you idiot!" Italian: "Sciagurato, non vede che ha passato la fermata?"

Grocery

At the grocery or delicatessen: "When you have finished your conversation, may I have some bacon?" Spanish: "Cuando termine de hablar, me servira un poco de jamon?" Also, "Even my dog wouldn't eat that." German: "Das würde nicht mal mein Hund anrühren." (German seems to me a language ideally suited for invective. Even an endearment, like "Mein Schatz," can sound abusive. It is probably due to the harsh consonants.)

Another chapter no doubt destined to be well-thumbed is titled "In the Restaurant or Café." "Do you operate your own clinic for people who eat here?" French: "Vous avez votre propre clinique, l'espère pour ceux qui mangent chez vous!" Also, "Get your dirty thumb out of the soup." Spanish: "Saque el dedo gordo de la sopa." Also, "That fly looks extremely well-cooked." German: "Diese Fliege haben Sie sehr gut gekocht." Also, "That's not wine, it's vinegar." French: "C'est du vinaigre, votre vin!"

On the road: "Move over, you fool!" Italian: "Si muova, pezzo di cretino!"

At a public toilet: "Keep away, you rotten queer!" French: "Va te faire voir ailleurs, foutue pédale!" Also, "This place stinks." Spanish: "Esto esta hecho un asco."

Between the sexes: "Your lips are like wet liver." German: "Deine Lippen sind so zart wie nasse Leber." Also, "Get lost." Italian: "Va all'inferno!"

Beach

On the beach: "Keep your greasy hands to yourself." French: "Vous avez fini de me peigner avec vos sales pattes?"

There is a final section titled "Eard Worms—General Terms and All-Purpose Insults." This is evidently aimed at the tourist on a very tight schedule, for the occasion that calls for stab-and-run tactics. Here are a few samples:

Funny creep—German: "Oller Leisetreter." Petty-minded idiot—Italian: "Idiota meschino." Pig-headed—German: "Dickkopfig." Charming wonder—Italian: "Aristocrate!" Gossiping, malicious old bag—Spanish: "Chismoso." Blood-sucking leech—German: "Schmarotzer!"

There is also a foreword offering some useful tips on pronunciation, which supplement the phonetic rendering supplied after each foreign phrase. All in all, this splendid little volume seems to me the greatest leap forward in global communications since the first Atlantic cable was laid.

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Italian Group Empties Theater For 'Godfather'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24 (AP)—The motion picture "The Godfather" opened to an empty house at the Empire Theater in Kansas City Wednesday night because the Italian-American Unification Council bought all the tickets.

Thomas Gialde, vice-president of the council, said it paid \$2,500 for the tickets because "we strongly oppose the kind of prejudice the picture can cause."

"Many Italian-Americans suffer from a sociological malady called cultural prejudice. Because of movies, TV series and motion pictures like or similar to 'The Godfather,' the American culture has developed a prejudicial outlook in regard to the Italian-American contributions."

"The Italian-American image is repeatedly presented to the public as crooked or sometimes less than desirable."

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(19) **PICCADILLY**
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10/10/10

Europe Seen Soon Fully Industrialized

Study Says Movement Complete in Decade

By Victor Leanschi
GENEVA, March 24 (NYT).—The industrialization of Europe will be complete in the next ten years, according to a study by the Economic Commission for Europe, released today.

The prediction accompanied a study that the "basic characteristic" of the last 25 years in Europe was the rapid spread of a transformation from agrarian to industrial economy.

That shift was "promoted" in varying degrees, most markedly in Eastern Europe, by positive government action and planning, according to the study by the Economic Commission for Europe.

The 210-page study marked the 25th anniversary of the commission, an all-European forum linking the Communist countries of the Soviet bloc with the Western European nations and the United States.

"Minor slowdown" looking ahead into the mid-1970s, the experts forecast a "minor slowdown" in the growth of product growth rates in industrial countries of Western Europe compared with the mid half of the 1960s. But it will still be about 4.5 percent a year, they said.

A similar fractional slowing in expansion of the combined growth of product and services is seen in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, where expected annual growth rate put at a little over 6.5 percent. A common feature is the expected growth everywhere in public expenditures, particularly education, health and similar services, the study said.

The growing similarity of their economic structures will make nations of Europe increasingly dependent on international trade, the study said.

"This is because the spread of industrialization," it explained, "stimulated and not blocked the expansion of trade in manufactured goods."

The growing dependence means that trade in manufactured goods will continue to expand faster than production.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of dollar exchange for the dollar on the London market today was 1.0000.

Other major international exchanges:

Market	Rate
Paris (Fr.)	47.70-72
Frankfurt (Mk.)	47.70-72
Geneva (Sfr.)	47.70-72
Stockholm (Skr.)	47.70-72
Oslo (Nkr.)	47.70-72
Copenhagen (DKr.)	47.70-72
Amsterdam (Gld.)	47.70-72
Brussels (Bfr.)	47.70-72
Luxembourg (Lfr.)	47.70-72
Basel (Sfr.)	47.70-72
Zurich (Sfr.)	47.70-72
Vienna (Skr.)	47.70-72
Bombay (Rupee)	47.70-72
Calcutta (Rupee)	47.70-72
Rangoon (Rupee)	47.70-72
Colombo (Rupee)	47.70-72
Singapore (Dollar)	47.70-72
Manila (Peso)	47.70-72
Seoul (Won)	47.70-72
Tokyo (Yen)	47.70-72
Osaka (Yen)	47.70-72
Kobe (Yen)	47.70-72
Yokohama (Yen)	47.70-72
Nagasaki (Yen)	47.70-72
Kyoto (Yen)	47.70-72
Hiroshima (Yen)	47.70-72
Sendai (Yen)	47.70-72
Fukuoka (Yen)	47.70-72
Kanagawa (Yen)	47.70-72
Chiba (Yen)	47.70-72
Saitama (Yen)	47.70-72
Choshi (Yen)	47.70-72
Maebashi (Yen)	47.70-72
Utsunomiya (Yen)	47.70-72
Maeda (Yen)	47.70-72
Yamanashi (Yen)	47.70-72
Nagano (Yen)	47.70-72
Gifu (Yen)	47.70-72
Shizuoka (Yen)	47.70-72
Aichi (Yen)	47.70-72
Miyazaki (Yen)	47.70-72
Kagoshima (Yen)	47.70-72
Okinawa (Yen)	47.70-72



Associated Press

YOUNGEST—Just appointed managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd., David Plastow becomes, at the age of 39, the youngest head of any large British auto group. The company produces Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars and employs 8,000 people. Mr. Plastow left General Motors in 1958 to join the old Rolls company, whose automotive assets were taken over by Rolls-Royce Motors in 1971.

Nassau Bank Seeks Clients Despite License Suspension

LONDON, March 24 (AP-DJ).—British-American Bank Ltd., the Nassau, Bahamas, bank-by-mail operation that found its license suspended for 90 days Feb. 8, still actively solicits deposits despite the "suspension" placed on its activities by the Bahamas monetary authority.

Last Saturday, London resident who used the coupon on the bank's full-page advertisement in February's International edition of Fortune magazine to request information about the bank, received a letter from Federico Cruz, the bank's mysterious chairman, enumerating the "advantages" of opening a savings account with the bank. Enclosed was a "free transfer form" to be used to transfer funds from the potential depositor's current bank account to British-American Bank.

On Monday, another British resident who also filled out a coupon requesting information received a nearly identical packet. Neither of Mr. Cruz's letters nor the accompanying material mentions the bank's troubles or the fact that its license has been suspended.

The letters were dated Feb. 4.

Japan to Cut Loan Rate

TOKYO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Three major private banks and six government banking institutions extending long-term loans will lower their lending interest rates 0.25 percentage point to 8 percent effective April 1 to stimulate the domestic economy, the Japanese Finance Ministry said today.

the day Bahamas authorities announced the suspension. One envelope was postmarked in Nassau March 15. The other was postmarked March 16.

Last October, the Bahamian government approved the bank sale by Tawell W. Pearson, a U.S. citizen who was the bank's chairman and principal owner, to Mr. Cruz. Then, on Feb. 4, the government announced suspension of the bank's license for 90 days, effective the next day, because of "persistent problems relating to ownership which have plagued the bank for months and which continue to worsen." At the same time, the license of British-American Bank (Nassau) Ltd., the bank's Nassau subsidiary, also was suspended.

The Bahamas monetary authority has refused to amplify its terse suspension announcement although Anthony Thompson, the authority's acting manager, said, "After the expiration of the period of suspension, something may be said in a press release on this particular question."

A search of California court records indicates Mr. Cruz has a rather unusual background for a bank chairman. Born in Puerto Rico in 1922, he was graduated from the California College of Chiropractic in San Francisco in 1953 and was a licensed podiatrist in that city until state authorities revoked his license because of his conviction for a crime.

He was convicted after a jury trial by a state court in Los Angeles in 1961 of three counts of grand theft and one count of conspiracy to commit fraud.

Survey of Industry Shows

Major U.S. Firms Planning To Boost Interests Abroad

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Sixty-two percent of major U.S. corporations will make acquisitions and about the same

percentage plan to expand operations overseas in 1972, says a survey conducted by Midwest Research Institute, a Kansas City-based non-profit organization.

Profit Up 68% At Petrobras

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Despite rising crude oil prices and disappointing results with oil drilling at home, Brazil's government-run oil monopoly Petrobras increased profit in 1971 by 68 percent, earning the equivalent of \$307 million.

Ernesto Geisel, president, told the general assembly today the outlook for discovering more oil at home is bright. Petrobras is the largest corporation in Latin America and the world's biggest single crude oil purchaser.

Brazilian crude oil production in 1971 increased 3.8 percent from 1970 to 62 million barrels, according to figures released at the meeting. This was 31 percent of the country's needs.

The cost of importing crude oil for internal consumption rose 21 percent in 1971, to \$403 million. Petrobras shaved expenses by exporting some of its own oil and reshipping some imported crude, to take advantage of changing prices.

Swiss Get Fall In Output Growth

BERN, March 24 (Reuters).—Switzerland's industrial production growth slowed last year to only 1 percent, compared with an increase of 8 percent in 1970, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Some industrial sectors were not able to expand their production because available capacity reached its limit or because plants could not be used fully due to the labor shortage, the office said.

The international economic situation and particularly the monetary upheavals caused uncertainty in such export-oriented sectors as watches and machinery, it added.

The corporations involved, Mr. Kimball said, are in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing. The latter are mostly service firms like banks. The surveyed firms are in petroleum, retail merchandising, beverages, auto-making, farm machinery, life insurance, steelworks, aircraft, industrial chemicals, banks, optical instruments, office computers, construction and mining. A modest percentage of the companies are multinational firms, Mr. Kimball said, while some of them are the largest in their respective fields or industries.

The survey went to 1,257 corporations and received replies from 357. These 357 corporations are on the Fortune 500 list of major U.S. companies, Mr. Kimball said.

Bigger Returns
He said the firms expanding their operations overseas are doing so mainly because of the larger return on investment abroad. Some 39 percent expect a 15 to 20 percent return on investment and an additional 20 percent of the firms feel they deserve a 20 to 25 percent return. In the United States, 60 percent of those surveyed expect a return on investment of only 10 to 15 percent.

The firms lean toward Western Europe in their plans for expansion, with Latin America and the Far East the second choice. After them, the preferences are for Canada, Australia-New Zealand, Eastern Europe. The Near East and Africa trail far behind the others.

Money Supply In U.S. Spurts To 12% Rate

Pace Seen Explaining Tighter Money Market

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—The rate of U.S. monetary expansion spurred upward in recent weeks, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The nation's money supply, which many economists believe plays a key role in influencing future trends in the overall economy, averaged \$32.7 billion in the four weeks ended March 15.

At this level, the money supply—the total of most checking accounts at the banks and currency in the hands of the public—was \$4.4 billion higher than the average during the four weeks ended in mid-January, which represented an 11.7 percent annual rate of increase over that two-month period.

Tighter Conditions
By contrast, over the last half-year, the money supply has grown at an annual rate of only 4.3 percent.

This marked acceleration in the pace of monetary growth is the basic reason why, in the view of many analysts, the Fed has in recent weeks allowed conditions in the money market to tighten a bit, and short-term interest rates to rise.

Prime Rate Raised

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—A number of major U.S. banks boosted their prime lending rate to 5 percent today, but Bank of America, the nation's biggest, decided to keep its rate at 4 3/4 percent until loan demands increase.

First National City Bank, the second-largest commercial bank, led the increases when it adjusted its "floating" prime rate by 1/8 of a point to 4 7/8, effective Monday.

Chemical Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Irving Trust and First Pennsylvania, then announced their rates would go to 5 percent from 4 3/4 percent.

Wall St. Prices Falter, Trading Volume Falls

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—The stock market slipped lower today in the most sluggish trading in nearly two months on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price changes were minimal and all the major market indicators finished the session with modest declines. The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 2.41 at 142.28 after moving up a fraction in the first hour of trading.

Volume sagged to 15.39 million shares, the least since Jan. 26, when 14.94 million were traded. During some periods early in the afternoon, the ticker tape behaved as if it, too, had gone out to lunch.

First National City Bank raised its prime lending rate from 4 3/4 percent to 4 7/8 percent just prior to the opening of trading. This action confirmed widespread speculation that the upward pressure on interest rates was mounting.

Several other major banks followed Citibank's lead later in the day. Rising interest rates generally are not considered bullish for the stock market, since they increase the relative appeal of fixed-income investments.

U.S. Textile Firms Predict Sales Up 9%

By Herbert Koshetz

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla., March 24 (NYT).—Despite continuing problems of consumerism and ecology, leaders of America's textile industry struck an optimistic note at the opening of a meeting of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute yesterday.

Textile manufacturers are looking forward to an 8 to 9 percent sales increase this year that will come, they say, as a result of reduced imports from Asian countries and the improved buyer psychology in this country.

John E. Reeves, outgoing president of the institute, said at the opening session that the limitation on imports that allow them to grow as the market here grows should end the atmosphere of "extreme frustration" of the last three years.

But wage-and-price controls could prove troublesome, Mr. Reeves said. "We recognize the need for controls and we support them," he said, "but at the same time we recognize that they are putting a damper on recovery and making it extremely difficult for us to rise from a low profit position."

Tribute to Stans

The association, which is comprised of all leading mills making cotton, synthetic and wool fabrics, paid tribute to former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans with the presentation of a certificate of appreciation for his efforts on behalf of the industry.

Three years ago at the institute's annual meeting, Mr. Stans promised that President Nixon's pre-election pledge to impose textile quotas would be carried out. Yesterday he pointed out that the pledge had been kept after long and complicated negotiations with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea.

A letter from President Nixon read at the meeting disclosed that Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy, who had been instrumental in conducting the Asian quota negotiations, was now "laying the groundwork for negotiations with other countries looking toward a multilateral, all-fiber agreement."

If investors needed additional excuses to sell, there were plenty around: The desertion of the Fed Board by four labor leaders, the sharp rise in the consumer price index in February and the U.S. decision to suspend the Paris peace talks.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index eased downward 0.23, closing at 107.52, and the Big Board's comprehensive price index gave up 0.13 and finished at 59.86.

Oil Weak
Oil stocks were active and generally weak. Gulf slipped 3 3/8 to 28 3/4 and Standard of New Jersey dropped 1 to 71 3/4. All three were among the 15 most actively traded stocks.

Some institutional holders of the international oils are said to be nervous about the upcoming negotiations with Middle Eastern nations that are seeking equity interests in the oil companies' concessions.

Big block transactions accounted for the bulk of the activity in the three most active stocks: Braniff Airways, off 1 1/2 at 18 1/8, H. & R. Block, down 3 1/2 at 25 1/2, and Pedders, 1 5/8 lower at 41 1/4.

Penn Central was a good percentage gainer, rising 1 1/4, or 5.3 percent, to close at 5. The company disclosed earlier in the week that it had trimmed its net loss for this year's first two months. In addition, 49 banks agreed to cancel \$287 million of a \$300 million loan to the railroad company.

Polaroid, which climbed more than 5 the previous session, showed the effects of profit-taking. It dropped 3 to 120 1/8.

Amex Dips

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 27.81, while declines topped advances, 518 to 407. Turnover was 4.31 million shares, compared with 4.66 million yesterday.

NASDAQ activity included North Central Air, 5 5/8, up 3/8; Clinco Oil, 1 15/16, off 1/16; Forest Oil, 17, up 1/8; and White Shield, 4 1/4, up 1/8.

To Our Readers
Due to a communications failure the complete New York Stock Exchange report was not received for this edition. The failure also blocked reception of the American Stock Exchange report and other U.S. financial report.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Brazil Reports Rich Iron Ore Find

The Brazilian government reports its joint venture with U.S. Steel Corp. in the Amazon jungle has located one of the biggest iron ore deposits in the world, with ore running to 87 percent richness. In a preliminary report of findings from a three-year study, the government news agency said iron deposits at the Carajás Mountains project total 1.6 billion metric tons. Indicated reserves are 2.9 billion tons, and "presumed reserves" are 6.6 billion tons, it said. Iron ore mining in the Carajás is under the control of Amazonia Mineracao, 51 percent of which belongs to the government-run mining company, Cia. Vale do Rio Doce. A Brazilian subsidiary of U.S. Steel has the other 49 percent.

Italy Grants Credits for Kama Project

Italy has granted the Soviet Union a \$3-billion (\$12.9 million) credit to buy Italian machinery and equipment for the construction of a truck plant on the Kama River, the government reports. Construction of the factory was part of a general agreement reached during recent talks on increased Italy-Soviet economic exchanges. The Soviet Union has agreed to buy machinery and equipment for a total higher than the credit granted, the government adds.

Kobe Steel to Cut Dividend

Kobe Steel, of Japan, says it plans to cut its semi-annual dividend for the six months ending March 31 to 1.5 yen a share from 2.5 yen for both the preceding term and a year earlier. Kawasaki Steel, another of Japan's big six steel makers, also expects to cut its dividend. Press reports say Kawasaki will cut its payout for the half year ending April 31 to 1.5 yen a share from 2 yen paid for the preceding six-month term, and from 2.5 yen a share a year earlier. Both

companies cite low market prices and production cuts for projections of disappointing financial performance. Meanwhile Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries reports it will cut its dividend by 0.5 yen to 2.5 yen for the current six months ending March 31. However, the machinery and shipbuilding company says gross sales are expected to rise.

Ford Trims Capital Spending Plans

Ford Motor says it has lowered its estimate for 1972 capital spending, but the new target still represents a sizable increase over actual 1971 spending. The annual report discloses the company expects to spend more than \$700 million in the current year. In December, the company had projected an \$800-million target. The drop "doesn't reflect any major cutback in approved spending plans," but results from refinements in the original estimate as spending nears, a spokesman comments. In 1971, Ford spent \$600 million, which was lower than the original target of \$700 million. Ford's annual report also disclosed Ford lost \$7 million when the Chilean government expropriated its facilities in 1971.

Europe-Asia Trade Bank Formed

Six major European banks linked through European Banking International Co. have jointly formed Europaisch-Asiatische Bank, headquartered in Hamburg, Deutsche Bank announces. The other banks, all holding equal interests in the venture, are Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank of Amsterdam, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, of Vienna, Midland Bank, of London, St. Générale, of Paris, and St. Générale de Banque, of Brussels. The new bank will conduct all banking transactions connected with trade and financing between Europe and Asia and between Asian countries, Deutsche Bank says.

Company Reports

	Aveco	1971	1972*
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	127.4	187.0	
Profits (millions)	6.67	5.18	
Per Share	0.22	0.08	
*Estimated.			
	Rapid-American	1971	1972*
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	697.1	655.6	
Profits (millions)	15.98	8.06	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.10	0.52	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,328.2	2,188.9	
Profits (millions)	25.58	13.03	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.98	0.58	
*Revised.			

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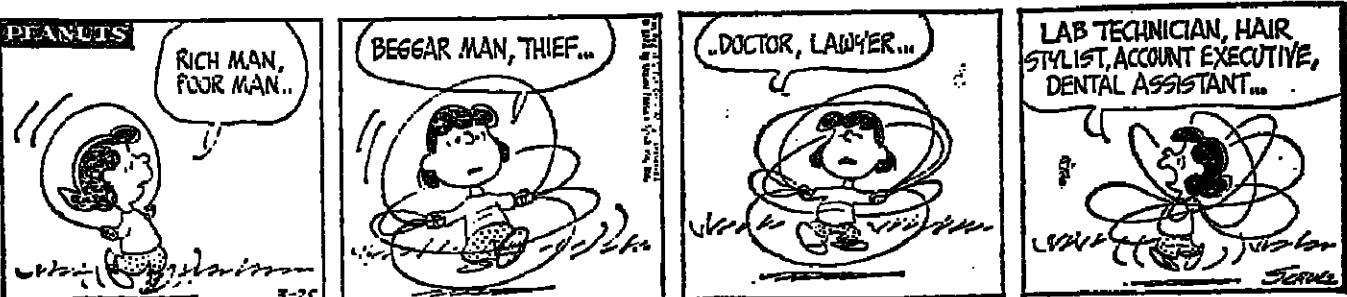
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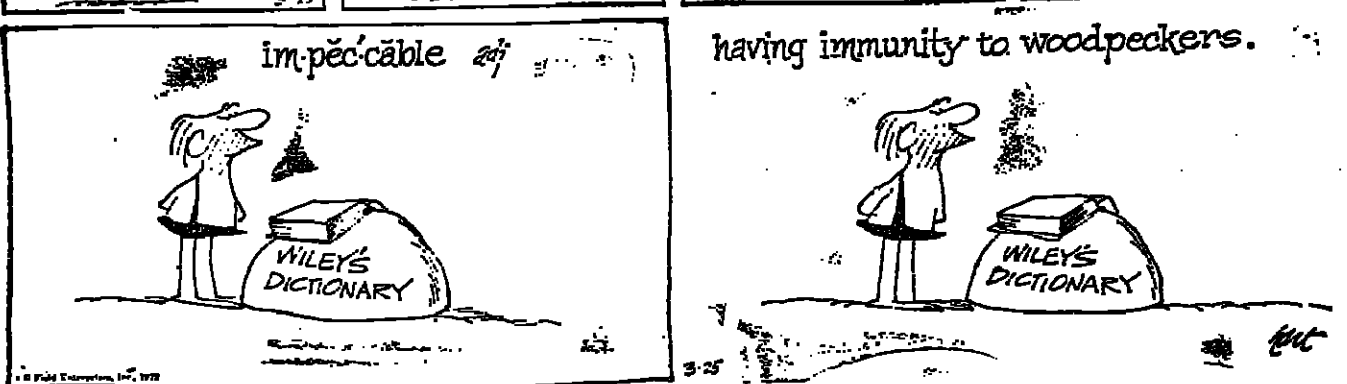
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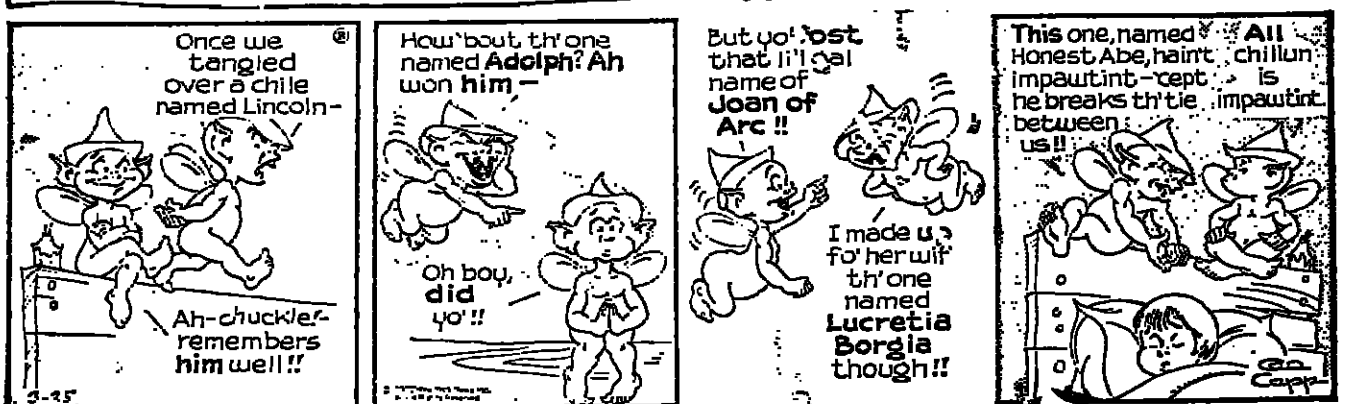
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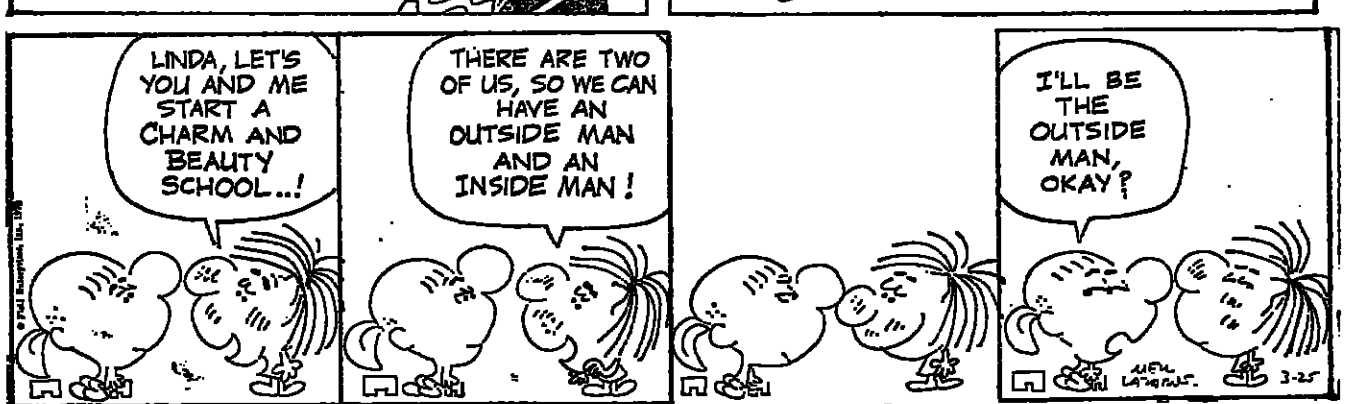
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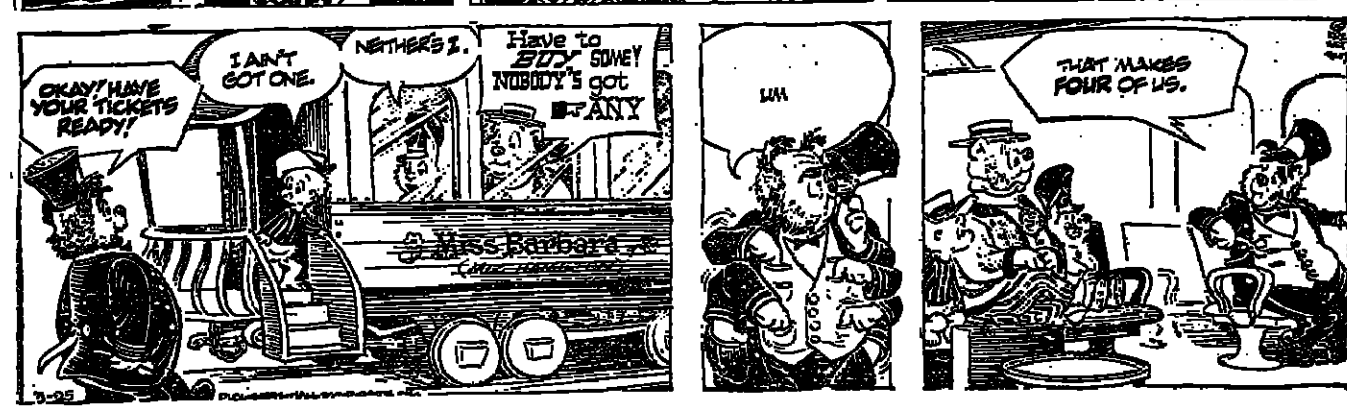
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 - 2 Horse for heading
 - 3 Popular savants
 - 4 Civilian dress
 - 5 Holding
 - 6 Cook
 - 7 Successor
 - 8 Popular pad
 - 9 Below to poets
 - 10 Chastity
 - 11 Cheap cigars
 - 12 Teachers' degrees
 - 13 Claw
 - 14 Explosive: Abbr.
 - 15 Men
 - 16 Movie features
 - 17 Drunkard
 - 18 Algebrician
 - 19 Discovers
 - 20 Meat cut
 - 21 U.S. penologist
 - 22 Bank name
 - 23 Cuckoo
 - 24 Of a disciple
 - 25 Farm units
 - 26 A brace
 - 27 User of mail: Abbr.
 - 28 Repeating: Abbr.
 - 29 Supremes
 - 30 Receptant
 - 31 Conchoidal, in Turkey
 - 32 Consts of 14
 - 33 Problem pupils
 - 34 Popular rhythm
 - 35 Cuba's land
 - 36 Large automobile
 - 37 Fixed contrs
 - 38 From, in Paris
 - 39 Elder: Sock
 - 40 Begins to like
 - 41 Advice, old style
 - 42 Harness pieces
 - 43 Norwegian composer
 - 44 Initial funds
 - 45 Generals, etc.
 - 46 Free of
 - 47 Early French king
 - 48 Columbia and Boston, Mass.
 - 49 Appetizers
 - 50 Eyes or films
 - 51 Sailor
 - 52 Kansas river, with Creek
 - 53 Bague city
 - 54 Renegades, new style
 - 55 - generic
 - 56 Olympic skater
 - 57 - generic
 - 58 Snacks: items
 - 59 Women's thing
 - 60 Certain escapes
 - 61 Mod costume
 - 62 Kilt or Walland
 - 63 Tennis
 - 64 - the next
 - 65 - generic
 - 66 Bible book
 - 67 Fr. preposition
 - 68 Man's name
 - 69 Necklines
 - 70 Folsom
 - 71 Missing material
 - 72 After L. J. K. L.
 - 73 Finger painting, office
 - 74 Taro enemy
 - 75 Korean part
 - 76 Plant
 - 77 Scaria genus
 - 78 Novelist: Alan
 - 79 Paroles associate
 - 80 Kilt or Walland
 - 81 Mass, Iowa
 - 82 Organization
 - 83 Casack
 - 84 River to Oder
 - 85 Modern theories
 - 86 Assort
 - 87 - generic
 - 88 Russian police
 - 89 Greek jar
 - 90 Austrian area
 - 91 Under, to poets
 - 92 Faso
 - 93 Meeting: Abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Clump
 - 2 Mad culture
 - 3 Old hands
 - 4 Ape
 - 5 Cries of disgust
 - 6 "...but on forever"
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- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**
- ACROSS**
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BOOKS

THE WORD

By Irving Wallace. Simon & Schuster, 576 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

If I seem to have a little glint in my eye today, it's because today is Kirk Irving Wallace Day. Kirk Irving Wallace Day is a day set aside by Eastern Establishment critics for highbrow and literary sort of literary criticism. Stop me before I overkill again! In order to save time, some old Irving Wallace reviews. Here is a sampling of the kind of critical gales Wallace's books fly in the teeth of: "Gamey," "fat, flaccid," "sheer drudgery," "midnight bore," "outrageously contrived," "meretricious," "wildly improbable," "pretentious," "over-the-top," "over-the-top," "over-the-top." (There are some favorable words too, if you must know.)

So now I have Wallace's latest, "The Word," before me and there is his friendly face staring out from the jacket, an old pal of a pipe clamped in his smiling mouth. Only lacking is the caption: "You too can make big money writing." The picture was shot by Sylvia Wallace, of course, and the liberate eyes twinkle all the way to the back of the head.

And for a few brief, shining (sometimes tedious) hours I was one of Irving's people: hooked, like watching casually an obscure late, late movie and finding one self unable to turn it off until the plot has flipped its last flop and George Brent is reunited with Sylvia Sidney and it is 3 o'clock in the morning.

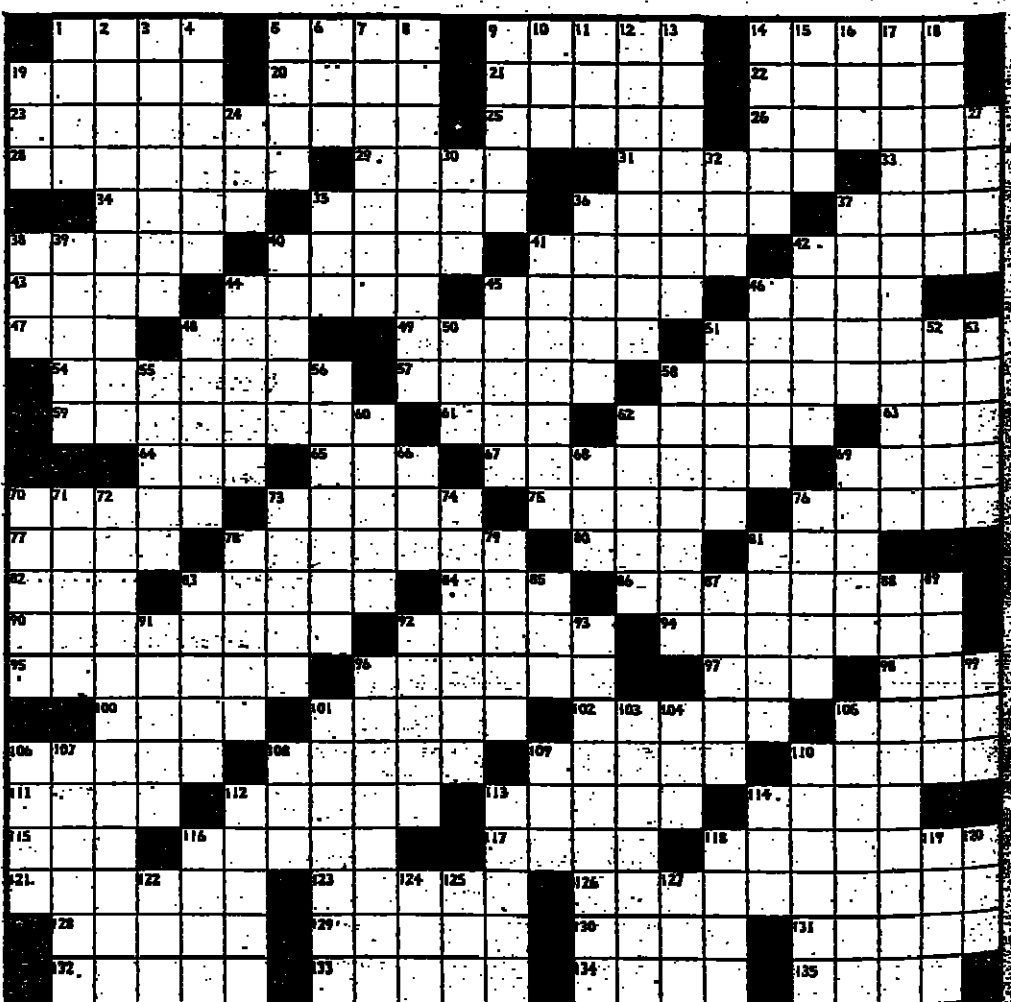
To get on with it, "The Word," is Wallace's timely entry into the religion sweepstakes, his "Jesus Christ Superstar." Steve Randall, a cynical New York Post type, is hired to publish a revolutionary new Bible being brought out under the tightest security by an international cartel of religious book publishers and scholars. The "Word" is well, would you believe the Second Coming? An Italian archaeologist has discovered a carbon-test-verified papyrus written by Jesus's brother, James, which antedates all the standard Gospels and reveals him as a man. Among other revelations: Jesus was tried for sedition by the Romans, the Jews were innocent; he did not die on the cross but continued his ministry in Rome; he died at the age of 55—again crucified—and ascended bodily into heaven before scores of witnesses.

Despite his personal problems (divorce, daughter on/off drugs, booze, loveless sex, selling out),

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GETTING WITH IT—By Gladys V. Miller



- DOWN**
1. Headland
 2. Loose in today's world
 3. Sticks' colleagues
 4. Gender: Abbr.
 5. Languey
 6. Printer's mark
 7. Franklin
 8. French article
 9. N. or S. state
 10. Vetches
 11. Fiber: It
 12. French or Palmis
 13. The line (last step)
 14. Swindle
 15. Ails of gentility
 16. Stage: generic
 17. Intolerant one
 18. HezZache does
 19. Summer and namesake
 20. Chaney
 21. Person: non-
 22. Hindu: worst
 23. Western: part
 24. Famous John
 25. Female, heads
 26. French sculptor
 27. Mr. Kringle
 28. Nixon or Agnew: Abbr.
 29. Recent: Prefix
 30. Neighbor of Neb
 31. Stock: ratings
 32. Hummer: wild
 33. Big: campus, today
 34. Resolved
 35. Acid: Cnt
 36. - de: Cnt
 37. Jargons
 38. Soli: sounds
 39. Old: famous city
 40. French: sculptor
 41. Meadow: sound
 42. Nixon or Agnew: Abbr.
 43. Places for modern: prefix
 44. Neighbor of Neb
 45. Stock: ratings
 46. Hummer: wild
 47. Big: campus, today
 48. Resolved
 49. Acid: Cnt
 50. - de: Cnt
 51. Jargons
 52. Soli: sounds
 53. Old: famous city
 54. French: sculptor
 55. Meadow: sound
 56. Nixon or Agnew: Abbr.
 57. Places for modern: prefix
 58. Neighbor of Neb
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 87. Stock: ratings
 88. Hummer: wild
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 91. Acid: Cnt
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 93. Jargons
 94. Soli: sounds
 95. Old: famous city
 96. French: sculptor
 97. Meadow: sound
 98. Nixon or Agnew: Abbr.
 99. Places for modern: prefix
 100. Neighbor of Neb

كثيرا من الناس

